

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—689—

#### Politics of Europe.

We have the pleasure to announce that the Indiaman seen at the Sand Heads on the 16th instant has safely arrived in the River. She proves to be the Honorable Company's Ship DORSETSHIRE, Captain Samuel Lyde, which left England on the 12th of June in company with the Honorable Company's Ships WARREN HASTINGS and WINCHELSEA; with the former of these she parted company on the 8th of July in Lat. 10° 7' N. and Long. 24° 13' W. and with the latter on the 14th of August, in Lat. 30° 0' S. and Long. 18° W.

The WINCHELSEA has on board, His Majesty's 44th Regt. and the DORSETSHIRE brings various Officers of the 11th Light Dragoons, 14th, 38th, 59th, and 87th Regiments of Foot, with 307 men, 38 women, and 35 children of the different Regiments. As the 16th Lancers are expected in Bengal, it is probable that they may on board the WARREN HASTINGS; but of this we have not heard. The detailed List of Passengers will be found in the usual place.

As we have long had in our possession London Papers up to the 11th of June, which came by the Ship from Liverpool, and the contents of which have been already published, the DORSETSHIRE can bring us no later intelligence, than we already possess. Our private Letters from London extend to the 9th of June; and among the new Works issued about that period, and sent by the DORSETSHIRE, we observe the new Novel of Pen Owen, Milman's new Poem of Bishazzar, and Sir Walter Scott's new Tale of The Fortunes of Nigel, all of which, and particularly the last, will be looked for with great anxiety and eager hopes of pleasure.

We shall continue our series of English News as before, and fill up the intervals occasionally with such Notices of these New Works as the Literary Publications of June may afford, for the gratification of those principally to whom the Works themselves will not for a long time be accessible.

London, June 4, 1822.—A Petition was presented to the House of Commons last night by Mr. COKE from one of the Hundreds of Norfolk, Greenhoe. Mr. FREEMANTLE, one of the recently-admitted BUCKINGHAM party, rose to oppose it, on the ground of its offensive language—the most remarkable parts of which were assertions, that the public money was lavished to obtain majorities in the House of Commons, and that the army was kept up to suppress the Constitutional spirit of the people. Mr. FREEMANTLE, who has recently changed his position in the House—Mr. FREEMANTLE, who opposed the Salt Tax, took a place and supported the Salt Tax—Mr. FREEMANTLE, a relative of the Ambassador to the *Pisse Vache*—Mr. FREEMANTLE thought that the language of the Petition, the mere assertion that money was employed to purchase votes, was insulting to the House; and on the recommendation of this Gentlemen, Mr. WYNN, and others, the Petition was rejected.

Nothing is more delicate than the application of language, in addressing persons of all descriptions; but if there is any case, in which delicacy is particularly necessary, it is in addressing persons whose character is rather questionable. When Lord FOLKESTONE brought the system of the Ecclesiastical Court be-

fore the public, it was found that by one of these precious engines of justice, a woman had been imprisoned (at Bristol, we believe) for nineteen years, in consequence of having called a woman who kept a brothel by a name that implied a defect of chastity—a misnomer which the party resented, and the Court Christian thought fit to visit with severe censure. We have no doubt, it would be safer to attribute to the House of Commons any thing rather than the corruption of its majorities by means of the public money. Indeed we should feel no fear in ascribing to it vicious parsimony and criminal precipitation in the reduction of taxes;—but corruption is a tender subject. We have before remarked, in reference to a similar subject, that there is no difference in the world between the facts asserted in the petition, and those acknowledged by Members of the majorities in the House. Places are defended avowedly for the purpose of maintaining the influence of the Crown, not for the sake of the service, which the holders of those places perform. The money is paid, and the purpose is admitted. Some persons may call this profligate and unprincipled corruption; others call it just and necessary influence; and in the choice of mild or angry terms, people are naturally enough determined by the effect of the thing upon themselves. The people of Greenhoe, who are suffering by this sort of expenditure, naturally apply strong language to it; the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, who gain by this sort of expenditure, as naturally cover it with "many holyday and silken terms." That no one else shall address them in any other language they call their privilege;—

"All we can say is, that they have the money."

An attempt to get rid of the remaining 2s. Salt Tax was unsuccessful last night. We hope it will be repeated, for never was a more miserable defence for a fragment of a tax than that of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. He talked of his Sinking Fund, which is to him like the word *con-sid-er-ation* to the old usurer *Trapbois*, in the *Fortunes of Nigel*. It is a reason for every thing—for laying on taxes, or for taking them off, or for keeping them on. It is a *panacea* of absurdity; a quack argument to justify all sorts of contradictory conclusions. The object, we should submit, of a good system of taxation, is to raise much with the least possible vexation and expense; the wise course in the reduction of taxation is to afford relief to the community with as a little possible inconvenience to particular classes. Here we have a great machinery to produce a small return, and a reduction of a tax coupled with a wilful provision to complete the ruin of an industrious and suffering class—the fishermen. This is an extraordinary *voluntary*—a fine freak of folly or something worse. The patronage must be the secret of it.—*Traveller*.

London, Tuesday Evening, June 4, 1822.—If the principle of the Poor Laws be hostile to liberty, every patriot must feel anxious to reduce and gradually abolish their operation; and he who from prejudice or ignorance resists their abolition, must be pronounced the enemy of freedom and happiness. Here, in England, we have a large class of the people supported by the industry of others, dependent upon compulsory bounty, possessing no nucleus for manliness of mind or liberality of conduct. To support these degraded beings, others are compelled to bear toil, privation, and misery. It is incontrovertibly clear, that both these effects of the poor system are baneful to the best interests of humanity. The only effectual, and the only wise and humane

mode of abolishing pauperism is by restraining the increase of that class—in other words, by imposing restrictions on pauper marriages. Mr. Scarlett's bill of last Sessions went to this object; and we doubt not that it will ere long be regarded as the most obvious recommendation of wisdom. It is to prevent the giving of human life in circumstances of debasement worse than slavery,—it is to withhold a gift which would be well cast away for the sake of liberty, even when given and reared up to taste of all the fascinations of conscious being:—it is to prevent the propagation of servitude and misery. Our soldiers and sailors are now a burden upon the state of £5,000,000 annually. No pretended zealot of humanity, charity and poverty, is hardy enough to say that soldiers and sailors ought to be enlisted to supply their places as they drop off by death, far less to avow his opinion that the numbers ought to increase in a geometrical ratio. But why would not this multiplication of pensioners be as sane and proper as the multiplication of paupers? Humanity and even justice demands that the paupers, whom a pernicious bounty upon their increase has called into existence, should be supported; but the instant interruption of the progress of the evil is imperiously called for. We cannot imagine political profligacy more deplorable, than that which would inflame the blind fury of a degraded populace by inoculating their equal rights to marriage, and to all the endearing relations of life. This is indeed to treat the poor more brutally than the Romans treated their gladiators. It can very easily be shown, that marriage and the cares of a family, without independent subsistence, are the cruellest of afflictions.

The conduct of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the mystic details of finance, has often been strange; but it has never been more so than in the matter of the superannuation redemption. At first, this was to be done upon grounds, and from funds, altogether foreign of the Sinking Fund: but no sooner are this fund and those modes of proceeding scouted by the eiphermen on the other side of the House, than the Chancellor swings round to the opinion of Mr. Grenfell, and consents that the superannuation Trustees shall "buy and sell" and it may be "deal on credit" with the Commissioners for the Sinking Fund. Thus has he by a very simple process got rid of the Sinking Fund (because if the Trustees silt over so little with it, they may make it lawful prize in the end). But it seems that the double patronage and pickings are not to be abandoned upon so slight grounds. Is it that the Sinking Fund has no party, can command no influence, has no vote at its disposal, while with the Trustees and Commissioners the case is different? The Chancellor will not resolve this doubt:—the country will.

The Bill about the Corn Laws gives no satisfaction to any part of the agricultural interest. Messrs. Curwen and Western prefer the existing law, (which is a dead letter,) and Sir Thomas Lethbridge is to raise the voice of an hundred petitions in the House of Lords. The Bill is therefore in a fair way for being lost: and the agriculturists are on the high road to ruin and radicalism.

The repeal of the Salt Tax is in so far only a transposition of the duty; for salt used in the fisheries, and in the processes of manufacture, which formerly paid no duty, is now to pay two shillings per bushel, or about 50 per cent. on the cost of the salt. Considering the quantity that is used in this way, and considering that the salt forms a very considerable part of the whole price of fish, there can be no doubt that the fishing will suffer from the direct pressure, and be cramped and injured by attempts to smuggle.—*True Briton.*

*Alderman.*—It was mentioned in late Old Bailey report, that the business of the Sessions was delayed one morning, on account of there not being an Alderman present. It seems, that the Alderman in turn had engaged another to appear for him, by whom the engagement had been forgotten—at least as far as attending on the Bench was concerned. Both the worthy Aldermen, however were present at the dinner!

*Statue of the King.*—The Royal Dublin Society have resolved to erect a whole length statue of the King, in marble, to commemorate the royal visit and patronage of that institution. It

appears by their resolutions, that they have selected Mr. BENNET for the distinguished task. This determination is honourable to the Society, and would be flattering to an artist of less talent than Mr. Behnes, whose chisel has commanded the approbation of that eminent patron of art, Mr. Hope. Mr. Behnes is now executing, in a style of classical simplicity, a charming statue of that gentleman's infant son. The statue of the King designed by Mr. Behnes, is arranged in the sumptuous installation robes of the order of St. Patrick.

*Pawnbroker's House.*—At Chichester there is a pawnbroker's house carried on by Messrs. Need and Ransome. Mr. Need receives the articles, and Mr. Ransome returns them when taken out of pawn.

*Irish Poor.*—Amongst the least ostentatious donations in favour of the Irish poor, is that of Mrs. Palmer of West Moulsey, Surrey, who has directed her agent in Ireland to distribute 1,500l. amongst the poor cottagers on her estates in the county of Mayo.

*Great Polar Bear.*—On Sunday week, the Great Polar Bear belonging to Mr. Worswell's collection of wild beasts, was taken ill, in approaching the town of Leek, and expired in the course of the day, after a violent sickness, supposed to be produced from the heat of the weather, and the continued shaking of the caravan over the Lancashire and Cheshire roads. A surgeon of Manchester offered to purchase the body at a handsome sum for dissection; but the proprietor declined accepting the offer, and this huge native of the Polar Regions received honourable interment—the band of the collection playing a dead march, and the keeper following as principal mourner in *sables*, who could scarcely bear his sorrow in silence, at the loss of his "humphibious hanimal," that, as he had used to say, "could not live on land, and died in the water!"

*Enormous Pike.*—The Marquis of STAFFORD received, a few days ago, a present of an enormous pike, which was caught in Chillington Pool, in Staffordshire, which weighed *forty-six pounds*, and measured, from the head to the tail, *four feet three inches*; when opened, a trout, which weighed four pounds and a half, was found in its stomach.

*Thunder-Storm.*—On the 1st of May a newly married couple, (in the Duchy of Baden) being overtaken by a thunder-storm took shelter under a walnut-tree, when they were both struck with lightning, and killed on the spot.

*Paris, June 1.—Private Correspondence.*—You will have read the comments of the CONSTITUTIONNEL, and other liberal journals, on the news propagated here four days ago relative to the evacuation of Walachia and Moldavia. No change whatever has taken place in the opinion that war is still inevitable; nor, as you will perceive, have the funds experienced any considerable rise, having closed yesterday at the sum quoted. A private letter received at Paris yesterday from the Russian capital, dated the 8th instant, gives no reason to expect an amicable arrangement, and says nothing of the reported evacuation: on the contrary, the writer mentions it as a matter of notoriety, that the Turks are still at Bucharest, and other points, in great force. If they have retired to the Danube, it is doubtless for the purpose of concentrating there. A very interesting document has appeared in the CONSTITUTIONNEL of this morning. There are those who do not hesitate to say it has come from the Russian Legation here. You will judge for yourself on the probable authenticity of this paper.

As you will readily imagine, the bare idea of seeing the Greeks abandoned to their wretched fate, has filled all the friends of freedom and humanity with the greatest possible alarm. This is not a little increased by the policy which England continues to pursue, after the many efforts to rouse the people to a sense of what is due to the suffering Greeks. Some persons despair of their redeeming any portion of the disgrace brought on the nation by the conduct of its Ministers. Let us hope that those who thus despair will be agreeably disappointed, and that the redeeming spirit is not extinct.

The affairs between this country and Spain become daily more complicated. My information, transmitted to you about \*



fortnight since, relative to the assemblage of 30,000 men on the frontiers, is now confirmed by the Cortes, who have taken the most energetic measures for organizing this army, destined to act against that of the *Faith* and the *Cordon Sanitaire*. In the event of war, it is no longer a secret that Portugal will make common cause with her neighbour.

Those who have taken any interest in the fate of the Piedmontese patriots, will have heard with pleasure that those persecuted individuals are, at length, released and sent to Alençon, one of the dullest towns in France, where they are to be under the fostering care of the police.

The journals will have informed you that the only four Ministers of State, who possessed any claim to popularity, have been either dismissed or had their salaries greatly reduced.

The dismissal of CANOSA, and return of MEDIC, to the Neapolitan Ministry, announce a change in the Counsels of FERDINAND.

**St. Petersburg, May 10.**—The convention relative to the conveyance of the mails, now concluded here between Prussia and St. Petersburg, concerns the future communication, by post, between the two States and all other countries. It is terminated to the entire satisfaction of the governments, and subjects of both powers, and by the great saving of time, promise considerable advantage to merchants and others. According to the Convention, the Prussian Government has established, besides the old mails from Berlin to Memel, and back, two others in a direct line for the Russian correspondence, by which means all letters from Russia, by way of Prussia and Berlin, to Hamburg, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, England, France and Spain, will be despatched from Berlin, three days earlier than hitherto. Letters from Russia for the German States beyond Berlin, will even be received from Berlin four days earlier. This new regulation of the posts takes place on the 1st June. The negotiation of this convention, which was so difficult, and has yet been so happily terminated, was entrusted by Russia to Privy Counsellor Von Bulgakow, Director of the Post office at Petersburg; and by Prussia, to Postmaster General Von Goldbeck, who has been here as commissioner. The two Governments have reciprocally given the most flattering marks of favour to the persons who have so satisfactorily concluded this convention. On the 4th May, Mr. Van Goldbeck, after an abode a year and a half in the city, left us to return to Memel. The prudence and perseverance which he has shewn in a transaction accompanied with many difficulties ensure him the thanks of all those who can appreciate the importance of the convention now concluded. Yesterday arrived the Marquis de Saluces, Sardinian Ambassador to this Court.

**Berlin, May 25.**—To-day the marriage of her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, will be celebrated with the greatest magnificence in the Royal Chapel. A very long programme has been published of the fêtes that will take place on this happy occasion, which will be equally distinguished by refined taste and splendour.

**Hanover, May 23.**—It seems that the Committee which was to go to London to carry the result of the discussions relative to the internal organization of various branches of the administration, will not at present set out for England.

**Frankfort, May 22.**—A convention between the city of Frankfort and the Prince of Tour and Taxis is now published, by which no post-offices, except those of the Prince of Tour and Taxis, are to be allowed in the city of Frankfort and its territory. The Prince is to pay to the city an annual sum of 10,000 florins for this exclusive privilege.

**Exchange on London, May 28,** not noted on account of the holiday; business was done on London, at 36 11 money; Paris, 26 3-16, ditto; Amsterdam, two months, 105 1/2.

**Copenhagen, May 25.**—The Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here this evening, at seven o'clock, escorted by a division of Royal Horse Guards that was sent to meet him. To-morrow his Royal Highness will pay his compliments to their Majesties. The King will receive the Prince, but his Majesty has hardly strength

sufficient after his illness to appear at table, and in this case the Queen will do the honours.

**Pension Scheme.**—No offer has been yet made to Government for the acceptance of the Annuity Pension Scheme.

**United States.**—The commerce of the United States, with the British Colonies in the West Indies, will (say papers of the 30th of April) certainly be thrown open by Congress.

**Russia and Turkey.**—A general belief in peace between Russia and Turkey, at Vienna on the 8th of May.

**Three Years' Imprisonment for writing a Letter.**—The EXAMINER of Sunday se'night has some spirited remarks on the case of John Comely, a lad of between eighteen and nineteen, who has suffered a three years imprisonment because he did not, in obedience to an order of the Court of Chancery, forbear all communication with an "infant" of seventeen, who was enamoured of him, but committed the enormous crime of writing a letter to her. Comely might have languished long enough, in addition to his three years, on four-pence a day, but for the circumstances of his having "a sister in the service of a gentleman, who, excited by natural affection and pity for her brother's forlorn condition, explained his case to her master. Struck with the hardship of it and thinking, perhaps, that both law and equity were violated," he employed a barrister to bring the case before the Chancellor.

**Leicester Pitt Club.**—The Anniversary of the birth of "the Pilot who weathered (or rather gathered) the storm," which so many thousands have now so deeply to lament the effects of, took place at the Three Crowns on Tuesday. Notwithstanding, however, the *brush-up* which the Club had so recently received from its "local" oracle, or the zealous "disinterested" exertions of its worthy Secretary, we understand the number present amounted to only about forty; not one-third of its original members. So much for the "augmented" numbers with which it is insinuated the birth of the "immortal Statesman" was commemorated in this neighbourhood!—*Leicester Chronicle*.

**The Pitt Club.**—(From the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.)—The friends and admirers of the principles of the late Mr. PITT (what his principles were, by the by, is more than we know, seeing there is a wide difference between those professed by the defunct Minister at one time and at another), held their Anniversary Dinner at the Exchange, on Tuesday last. The persons who sat down to table were about a hundred in number, and that, we should fancy, any where but in Manchester, would have been considered a very fair muster. Here, however, we learn that a much larger one was expected, the Stewards having ordered dinner, and guaranteed to the publican who furnished it, payment for one hundred and fifty guests. The number, therefore, being fifty below their expectations, and we believe, quite as much inferior to that which attended the last Anniversary, we may, perhaps, safely conclude that, even in this town, within the last twelve months, Pitt politics have depreciated in estimation thirty-three per cent. The average throughout the kingdom we should think would be more. We have not heard any particulars of the good things which were either said or eaten on the occasion; but we cannot help thinking the orators must have been much puzzled what topics to choose, when expatiating on Mr. PITT's merits. We shall, however, in due time know all that the managers choose to publish.

**Edes Althorpiana.**—The Rev. Mr. DIBBIN has just put forth his superb account of the Mansion. Books, and Pictures, at Althorp, the residence of GEORGE JOHN, Earl SPENCER, embellished with some of the noblest works of art, in point of interest and beauty, and abounding with curious anecdotes of the ancestors of Earl SPENCER, together with much information, relating to literature and early printed books, in two vols. royal 8vo.—The *EDS ALTHORPIANÆ* is a splendid specimen of the advancement of art, as it relates to book engraving. We have here nearly thirty portraits all executed in the most finished style, and the majority of them now engraved for the first time.

The DUBLIN FREEMAN, of the 30th of May states that letters were received from Mr. HENRY HARRIS, on the preceding day, and that he was in perfect health and spirit.

# Alien Bill.

**Alien Bill.**—We give from one of the late French papers, (the JOURNAL DES DEBATS) an abridgement of the animated Debate that took place in the House of Commons on the 5th of June, on Mr. Peel's Motion for continuing the ALIEN BILL, two years longer.

"I fully expect (said Mr. Peel) that after seven years of Peace, certain Members of this House, will ask—whence arises this distrust of foreign powers? I shall go beyond that objection, by stating, that his Majesty's Government have not even the shadow of suspicion with regard to the amicable dispositions of all the continental powers. But let us recal to mind all the great events which have marked the course of this great and immense struggle, the dangerous principles which have been developed, the temporary triumph of these principles, the downfall of so many ancient dynasties, the elevation of other dynasties in their stead; in fine the new interests that have been created even by the restoration of legitimate governments—can we suppose that all this overturn has left no traces behind it, because we have had 7 years of peace?"

"But even during that period of time, have no revolutions burst forth in some states? and have no attempts been made to produce them in others, by corrupting the fidelity of the troops; and are not all these attempts evidently, the work of secret societies? Have not the conspiracies detected and crushed, proved that these societies have not ceased to labour in the dark? Yet we have not refused our hospitality to any of the numerous refugees who have come to demand it: only one has been driven from His Majesty's dominions: it is Mr. Gouraud, because it was well attested that this individual wished to make this country the theatre of his intrigues (*écoutez! écoutez!*)"

"I repeat, that all the schemes of revolutions have failed in our country and I beg the House to observe that the number of foreigners who live amongst us, is at the present moment Twenty-five thousand. There were only Twenty-two thousand in 1818: it is a substantial proof of what I advance respecting revolutionists taking refuge in England. Is it not enough, that his Majesty's Government should be willing to shut its eyes on the facts and speeches which have attracted them to this country? Must they also be deprived of the means of expelling them when they abuse our kindness. What does the Alien Bill ask? Nothing more than exists in all nations."

The honourable Member then explained what was the object of the Alien Bill. It bears, that strangers on their arrival in this country shall make to the Secretary of State a declaration of their rank and occupations. But the most important clause of the Bill is that which gives to his Majesty the power of commanding the departure of any Foreigner whose removal is dictated by the interests of the country. At the same time, if the Foreigner can allege any reason which prevents him from conforming with the order, he is permitted to appeal from the order of the Secretary of State to the Privy Council, which can, if the motive set forth be sufficient, annul the order. Let nobody speak to us of reprisals on the part of other governments. Would to God that the English were every where as well received as we receive foreigners!

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH protested against the renewal of the Bill. The Ministers ask how it is possible they should repeal the Alien Bill as long as Foreigners might make this country the theatre of conspiracies against Foreign Governments. I shall ask, if London be the place where a numerous body of Neapolitans could assemble together to concert the means of obtaining their Liberty? If it is in London they could easily form a conspiracy to overturn the paternal government of Austria at Milan, at Turin, at Florence? Could they raise regiments in London, and make hostile preparations; and fit out from our ports vessels of war? There is certainly no city in the world worse situated for all these projects than the city of London; and it is notwithstanding the possibility that a conspiracy such as that of which I have spoken, may be concerted at London, which forms the principal basis of the present motion.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, "after hearing the speech of my right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) I cannot but congratulate the English nation on the hope such a speech presents of seeing a man of such abilities render the State long and useful services (*écoutez!*) This Statesman will raise higher still with the constitutional liberties of his country; for he understands Liberty much better than certain gentlemen opposite. The Liberty which he loves is not that which is raised upon the ruins of empires, which is nourished with blood and plunder—a hideous phantom which the Opposition invite us to follow, to adore. England can never preserve her liberty, understand the value of internal tranquillity, nor merit it, if she suffer her noble soil to become a public nuisance (*common sewer*) for the other countries of Europe; if she suffer it to be soiled by the presence of those who have sought to disturb the tranquillity of their own country, and whose conduct may compromise that of England."

"Let us not forget (he continued) that we dwell amid the wrecks of Empires and of Governments. Even among the governments that have grown out of these last events, there are some that must assume a character of greater wisdom and stability, before I can accord them that respect which is claimed for them by the friends of Anarchy under the mask of Liberty."

His Lordship rested the measure on the common right that one country has to complain of every other country which suffers its soil to become the asylum of conspirators, seeking to disturb the repose of neighbouring states. "But, said he, we have intimated distinctly to foreign powers, that the application of that bill, will not be guided by their policy, by their particular views, but by our policy and by our views. If you think that the Alien Bill is connected with the policy of foreign powers—I request you to vote against it."

Sir JOHN NEWPORT hastened to reply to the Noble Lord. "I beg the House (said he) will not allow itself to be misled by the pernicious principles that have just been professed. What does he mean by 'the ruins of Empires?' Is this the language of a minister of the crown in the 7th year of peace? Would the Noble Lord accuse those governments of anarchy and rebellion which have adopted Constitutions analogous to ours? I maintain that Spain has at this moment a government the direction of which is more legitimate than it has been at any time during the last hundred years. What is the meaning, then, of the noble lords philippic, directed, as it evidently is, against the existing governments of Spain and Portugal? Ought we to blame them for having established in their countries, what it is our glory to possess in this?"

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY replied that every one must understand to what the words in question applied, and that there was no allusion made to the constitutions of Spain or of Portugal. These words, he added, allude to another object. The cry "*name it*," being forcibly repeated several times, the Noble Lord said he "meant by 'the ruins of empires' those produced by military insurrections."

After these explanations the motion of Mr. Peel was put to the vote and carried by a majority of 189 to 92.—*Hurkara.*

**Novel Plan for Raising the Wind.**—A man, tolerably well dressed, having on a great coat, went lately to an inn in Bury, where he dined and drank freely of the best; after which he bid good day to the landlord who remonstrated with him for not paying his shot, on which the man, with an air of carelessness, said, "I have no money to pay with;" but the landlord replied, "you have a good great coat, and you may leave that till you can pay," "No," said the stranger, "but if you choose I will leave my breeches." The landlord thought this a strange proposal, but rather than have nothing, he agreed to take them, and the man then put on his great coat and departed. He proceeded thence to another inn, where he got some more liquor and his supper, and then went to bed. In the morning he rang the bell, and when the chambermaid appeared, he told her send the landlord as he had been robbed in the house. The landlord instantly obeyed the summons, and the stranger informed him he had been robbed of his breeches, the pockets of which contained his money and some valuable memorandums. The landlord who could not account for the pretended robbery, asked the man how much money he had in them, and he answered about £10. In order to settle this strange affair amicably, the landlord gave the man £2, and a good pair of breeches, and he left Bury by the coach to Manchester. In the afternoon the hawk was discovered, but the bird was flown.

## Shipping.

**Portsmouth, June 2.**—Arrived the PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, Blyth, from Ceylon. Sailed the BARKWORTH, Pedler, for Bombay; RYE, Vixster, for St. Petersburg; and his Majesty ship SUPERN, for Plymouth.

**Fishguard, June 1.**—The Providence, of Newport, James, from Limerick to London, was run down by the THALIA, Haig, for Bengal, on the 17th ult., at night, twenty miles off the Start.

**Falmouth, May 31.**—Off the port the ANDROMEDA, Steward, from Bengal and St. Helena; GEORGE IV., Alexander, from New Shetland; THOMAS, Tyson, from Rio Janeiro, and received orders to proceed to Hamburg.

**June 1.**—Sailed the LADY ARABELLA packet for Lisbon.

**Deal, June 1.**—Sailed the HIBERNIA, M'Intosh, for Madras and Bengal. Also at noon the BOMBAY MERCHANT, Clarkson, for Bombay.

**June 2.**—Arrived last night and sailed for the River the SUPPLY, Thornton, from the South Seas. Also came down and sailed the ZEPHYRUS transport, Nichols, for Portsmouth. Sailed the DAVID SCOTT, Bunyan, for Madras and Calcutta; and the rest of the outward-bound, for their different destinations.



# PARLIAMENTARY.

—693—

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1822.

This morning their Lordships met at ten o'clock, and soon after the Appeals were proceeded with.

At a quarter to four, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE was introduced on his elevation, by patent, to the dignity of Viscount HUTCHINSON of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on which occasion he was supported by the Viscounts ANSON and MELVILLE, whereupon he took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. Spiller from the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, delivered at their Lordships' bar the 19th Report of the Commissioners for repairing and maintaining the same.

### MESSAGES FROM THE COMMONS.

Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Peter Moore, Mr. Scrope Morland, Lord Henry Somerset, and others, brought up the Coventry Gaol Bill, and some private Bills, which were afterwards read a first time.

Petitions were presented against the Roman Catholic Peers Bill, from certain of the Incorporated Trades of the City of Glasgow; from Keynsham, in Somersetshire; from the Clergy of the Archdeaconries of Salisbury, Sarum, Wilts, and Bath; from Ashford, in Kent; from the Parish of St. Nicholas, in Leicester, and also from the Chapelry of Burstall; and from the United Diocese of Killala and Connaught.

Petitions praying for a Revision of the Criminal Laws were presented from Wellington, Chichester, Bridport, Maidstone, &c. &c.

Lord SUFFIELD presented an Agricultural Distress Petition from Hampstead, in Norfolk.

### DOYLE'S DIVORCE.

The Earl of LIMERICK now moved the Order of the Day for receiving the report on the Bill entitled an Act to Dissolve the marriage of Sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B. with Mary Doyle, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, &c. &c. &c.

The Lord CHANCELLOR just observed, that although it was usual in divorce cases for the offending party to forfeit her dowry, the jointure was still reserved to her. If this Bill was suffered to pass, he wished to give their Lordships due notice, that he certainly should, in future, make it his business to oppose the objectionable clause; and he begged their Lordships not to forget that he had insisted on one of the clauses of the present Bill.

The Earl of LIMERICK said, that unless the Bill were passed, Lady Doyle could not be entitled to one shilling. Sir John had also gone to the expense of 10,000*l.* in prosecuting his divorce from Lady Doyle, for which he mortgaged an estate of 800*l.* a year.

The Lord CHANCELLOR thought that Sir John Doyle ought not to receive a fraction of the 27,000*l.* left to Lady Doyle, within a few months of the divorce, till the interest of the 5,000*l.* was made up to Lady Doyle.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE still hoped, that before the third reading of the present Bill, the parties would discreetly make up their minds to the specific clause proposed by the Noble and Learned Lord.

The Earl of LIMERICK here acceded to the suggestion of his Noble Friend, and the Report was received by the House.

The Earl of CARNARVON presented four Petitions from Owners and Occupiers of Land in Kent, Suffolk, and Gloucestershire, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a reduction of taxes.

The Earl of BLESINGTON moved to discharge the Order of the Day for the recommitment of the Irish Deeds Registration Bill for Wednesday, the 12th of June.—This motion was agreed to.

At half after Six the House adjourned till to-morrow at three.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1822.

Mr. H. SUMNER presented a Petition from certain Farmers and Market Gardeners of the county of Surrey complaining that they derived no benefit from the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax, and praying for relief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a clause would be introduced in the Assessed Taxes' Composition Bill to meet the case of the Petitioners.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions for a Revision of the Criminal Laws were presented from Bridgewater, Hertford, Derby, Chester and Barnard Castle; and against the Licensing Bill from Birmingham, Prescott and St. Helen's the Brewers of Liverpool, Warrington, and of various other places.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee.

A Petition was presented from the Overseers of the Parish of St. George Hanover-square against the Iron Coffin Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

An Account was ordered to be laid on the Table of the number of Commitments and Convictions under the Game laws from Jan. 1819 to Jan. 1822.

Mr. C. ELLIS presented a Petition from the Agents of the British West India Colonies against the Navigation Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition was presented from the Merchants of Edinburgh, praying that certain regulations in the Assessed Taxes respecting Shopmen and Apprentices might be repealed.

A Petition was presented from the Tanners of West Kent, against the Repeal of the Leather Tax.—Ordered to be printed.

Lord BELGRAVE presented a Petition from Chester, praying for a Revision of the Criminal Code.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. WORTLEY presented a Petition from the Corn Merchants and Corn Dealers of the North of England against the Corn Bill.—Ordered to be printed.

Lord HOTHAM presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Newminster, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code.—Ordered to be printed.

A Petition was presented from the Brewers of Liverpool against the Licensing System Bill.—Ordered to be printed.

An account was ordered to be laid on the table of the number of Ships of the United States which entered and cleared out from the British ports since January 1819 to January 1822. A similar return was ordered of the number of British ships which entered or cleared out from American ports, distinguishing those with cargoes and those without.

Mr. BENETT presented a Petition from Peter Crawford of Little Trenchard in the county of Norfolk, complaining that his License was unjustly taken away.

Referred to the Committee on the Licensing Bill.

Mr. COKE presented a Petition and remonstrance from the Farmers of North Greenhoe in the county of Norfolk, complaining of Agricultural Distress, and praying for a Constitutional Reform in the Commons House of Parliament. He concurred with the petitioners in thinking that the existing evils arose from the oppressive weight of taxation, which never could have risen to its present height if the people were adequately represented in Parliament.

The Petition was then read. It stated the conviction of the petitioners, that the present distresses arose from taxation; that they could expect no relief while the House of Commons was constituted as it now was, the majority of which, consisting of boroughmongers, placemen, and pensioners, could at all times be procured to support, in the most unblushing manner, whatever taxes Ministers thought fit to propose, which were afterwards expended on placemen and pensioners in supporting an undue influence of the Crown, in obtaining majorities in that House, and keeping up standing armies to suppress the constitutional spirit of the people.

Mr. FREMANTLE opposed the bringing up of the Petition on the ground that it contained language disrespectful to the House.

Mr. CURWEN supported the Petition. Some allowance should be made for the state of suffering and difficulty in which the petitioners were placed. Even admitting that the Petition was couched in language somewhat too strong, still he thought the House should not reject it under existing circumstances. He could see nothing in it so objectionable. Was it not true that the country was suffering under oppressive taxation—that there were placemen and pensioners in that House—and that Ministers could obtain majorities whenever they thought it necessary?

Mr. JAMES supported the Petition. He could see nothing objectionable in it.

Sir J. NEWPORT suggested that the Petition should be read again. This having been done,

The Marquis LONDONDERRY said that no person was more disposed than himself to give the greatest latitude to the right of the subject, in laying his complaints before that House. When the Petition did not appear to proceed from malicious intention, or from a disposition to insult the House, they should not be over captious in finding objections to the language of the petitioners. It appeared to him, however, that the House could not, consistently with the respect they owed themselves, receive the Petition. It was drawn up in a tone evidently calculated to insult the House. The petitioners might think a Reform in Parliament desirable, and they had a right to state their opinion, but then it should be done in respectful language. In place of this, they spoke of majorities in that House as procured by a wasteful expenditure of the

public money, and of standing armies kept on foot to take away the liberties of the people. Not thinking the Petition drawn up in that spirit with which the subject should approach the House of Commons with a statement of grievances, he would oppose it, though with a great deal of pain to his own feelings.

Mr. CALCRAFT spoke in favour of the Petition. He could see nothing in it that seemed to proceed either from malice or from a wish to insult the House. The Petitioners complained that the taxes were grievously heavy, and that they were expended in a manner not conducive to the public good. Was this not true? Was it not admitted by one of his Majesty's Ministers, that they were expended on placemen and pensioners, for the purpose of gaining votes in that House? With respect to the state of the Representation, could it be denied? Were there not in that House the nominees of Peers? Were there not persons who returned themselves? Were pensions not paid, and places given to influence votes in that House? Did the petitioners then state any thing that was not admitted? The only objection he could see to the Petition was, what it contained in allusion to a standing army. He was not prepared to say that it was kept up for the purpose of destroying the Constitution? but could any person deny that it had of late been frequently employed under very peculiar circumstances, in a manner calculated to awaken the suspicions, and naturally to excite the jealousy of the people? Were it not for the present state of the Sister Country, which unfortunately rendered a large force necessary, he should say that the army was upon much too great a scale.

Sir R. WILSON said it could not be forgotten who the Hon. Member was who objected to the reception of the Petition. No man could deny that seats in this House were brought and sold? no man could deny the impropriety of a large standing army, or that it ought to be watched with jealousy. In short, he believed in the truth of the allegations it contained, and should therefore vote for its reception.

Mr. WYNN was of opinion that the character of the Petition was evidently intended to insult the House. The expressions contained in it were not those of haste, but wilfully used for contemptuous purposes. The Petition stated that places were kept up for Parliamentary purposes, and it was even said that the army counteracted the Constitution. The whole Petition was insulting, and should, therefore, be rejected. The Parliament did not sanction the wasteful expenditure of the public money; and if the present Petition were passed over he knew not where they should stop—He felt a stand should be made here, and should therefore vote for the rejection of the Petition.

Sir J. NEWPORT wished the doors of the House to be thrown open as widely as possible to the people, and that not more to support the rights of the people, but the dignity of the House itself. With respect to many things contained in the Petition, no man could deny them. Useless places did exist, and the majorities, even during this Session proved their existence. The public money, too, was wastefully expended, as appeared in the continuance of two Lords of the Admiralty and a joint Postmaster. Why, then, deny the people the right of advertising to useless places? The opinions of Parliament altered upon these topics, and unless the House was prepared to aggravate the public distress, they must not cavil at the mode in which the Petitioners expressed themselves. The people had a right to express their opinions of Reform as well as any Hon. Members now in that House. In point of Justice, and the real dignity of the House, he thought, even if the Petition were more strongly worded, it should be received.

Mr. PEEL said if the Petition was merely what was stated of it by the Right Hon. Baronet, he should not object to its reception; but here the Petition was combined with a remonstrance, a departure from the invariable rule of petitioning, which departure mainly tended to show the animus with which it was put together. No state of public distress should be made a precedent for the toleration of such Petitions. In fact if all the statements contained in the Petition were true, it was high time that the functions of this House should be at once suspended. It was with pain he felt bound to vote for its rejection, but an imperious sense of duty obliged him, however unwillingly, to do so.

Mr. J. SMITH did not believe all the allegations contained in the Petition, especially those relating to the army; but still he coincided with others which it contained. He did not believe the Petitioners intended to insult the House, but he equally believed they thought the statements to be true.—He had been twenty years a Member of the House and he knew very well that though all majorities need not vote with the Ministers, yet the fact was that they did vote with him.

Mr. PEEL explained.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and a division took place:—

For its reception.....	56
Against it.....	59
Majority against its reception.....	—34

On our readmission, we found

Mr. COCK in the act of presenting a Petition from the county of Norfolk, praying for Reform. He always felt an honour in the Representation of Norfolk, and now he felt more pride than ever, in being the Representative of a people who boldly stated their opinions, and were worthy of a Representative who would do the same to the end of his life. He believed every word contained in the Petition; and if it were not received, the result would be, similar Petitions would be presented from every part of the kingdom. If the corrupt votes were deducted in the late majority, he was sure the last Petition would have been received. The corruptions of the House were known to every one, and for himself, he would never say otherwise until such corruptions were done away.

The Petition generally prayed for Reform, and attributed the existence of the present distress to the corrupt votes given in the House of Commons.—It was ordered to be printed.

Lord G. CAVENDISH presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of land in the County of Derby, complaining of Distress, and praying an alteration in the Corn Laws.—Ordered to be printed.

The Bakers' Regulation Bill was ordered to be printed, and further considered on Wednesday next.

Mr. DENISON presented a Petition from the Protestant Dissenter of — in the County of Surrey, praying an alteration in the Marriage Act.

Mr. MARRYATT presented a Petition from the Wholesale and Retail Grocers of the Metropolis against the renewal of the Charter of the West India Dock Company.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Trade.

Sir W. DE CRESPINGY presented a Petition from Southampton and its neighbourhood against the proposed Beer License Bill.—Ordered to be printed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day for taking into further consideration the Report on the Naval and Military Pensions Bill.

Lord A. HAMILTON could not allow the Right Hon. Gentleman to proceed on this Bill without taking leave to say, that the Scotch Sheriff's Depute Bill should have the precedence. But the fact was, that Bill was to do away useless places, and therefore it had been so long delayed by the Learned Lord Advocate. A Bill was brought in eight years ago for the abolition of these offices—three years ago a new Commission recommended the same thing—he brought in a measure pursuant to such recommendation; but the success he met with was well known. He was quite satisfied, after all the delays which had taken place, that these places would be still continued.

The LORD ADVOCATE said all these places could not be abolished without providing indemnifications, which would cost the country above 5000*l.* a year, besides new appointments. These and other considerations had certainly given rise to a wish on his part that the subject should be deferred until the next Session.

Sir J. MACINTOSH said that there was a motion which stood for to-day, which in his opinion, ought to take precedence of all others. He alluded to the subject of the Scotch Juries' Bill, which could only be discussed in the presence of the Noble Lord Advocate, and that Noble Lord would soon be called away by his professional duty. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that the Scotch Juries Bill should now be the Order of the Day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the question which he had moved had been postponed for a considerable time, much longer than a subject of such importance to the public would have been postponed, if it had not been for the recent press of public business. Besides, he believed that on Friday last it had been distinctly understood that the Army and Navy Pension Bill should on this evening have priority of all others. He hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kennedy) whose motion respecting Scotch Juries stood for this evening, would be able to make such an arrangement as would enable him to bring forward his motion to-morrow, when it would be in his power to bring it forward at an early hour.

Sir J. MACINTOSH observed, that the question of which he had given notice of for to-morrow was of so important a nature that he could not consent to its postponement.

Mr. KENNEDY asked whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent that the subject of the Scotch Duties should be taken this evening after the Army and Navy Pension Bill, in case the latter should be disposed of at a reasonable hour?

We did not hear the Right Hon. Gentleman's reply.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report on the Army and Navy Pension Bill was then read.

On the question that the Report be now brought up.



Mr. CALCRAFT observed that though the recent reduction of the Salt Tax had given rise to great satisfaction, yet there were some points connected with it to which he wished to call the Right Hon. Gentleman's attention. He felt inclined to doubt whether the fisheries would be able to bear the tax which the present arrangement would impose upon them. Indeed he need not mention it as a matter of doubt, for he had received communications from all parts of the country connected with the fisheries, and especially from one country with which he believed the Hon. Gentleman was well acquainted; and he learnt from them that they would be decidedly unable to bear the tax now to be imposed. The fisheries were now, he believed, to pay the tax of 2s. per ton; a tax which they had not paid before. He also felt inclined to remonstrate on the part of the oxydemuriatic manufacturers, who were now to pay a tax of 4s. per ton on salt. The individuals engaged in that trade represented that they could not bear the pressure of that tax, and that the remuneration proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, viz. the payment of their licenses, would be totally insufficient, as only 5l. per year was paid for an annual licence. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to make some remarks upon rock salt, and stated that his motive in throwing out these observations was to induce the Right Hon. Gentleman to take the subject into consideration, and not to enter into arrangements which might be burdensome to the trade of the kingdom.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the Hon. Gentleman would have an opportunity of offering any suggestion at a future stage, and he thought that it would be better to wait for that opportunity. The Hon. Gentleman must be aware that the new arrangement would not operate until the 5th of January next, and therefore, there would be full time in the interval which would occur to make particular provision for particular cases. At the same time he did not wish the present Session to pass without taking the subject into consideration; he only made these observations to show that the Hon. Member would have a better opportunity of bringing it forward when the Bill came regularly before the House.

Mr. G. DAVIES made some observations which we could not distinctly hear, on the effect which the new arrangement would have on the pilchard fishery.

Sir R. FERGUSON expressed his opinion that the fisheries would find the proposed regulations burdensome, and, in support of that opinion, he read to the House an extract from a letter which he had received from an individual engaged in the fisheries.

Mr. CALCRAFT said, that all he wanted was a distinct pledge that the subject should be taken into consideration.

Sir J. NEWPORT called the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the collection of the Leather Tax in Ireland.

After some remarks from Mr. CURWEN,

Mr. HUME said that he wished to bring the House back to that right principle of proceeding which had been so long abandoned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had now been brought to witness that the only true Sinking Fund was the surplus of the revenue over the Expenditure; and for his own part, he saw no object in keeping together a Sinking Fund of 5,000,000l. if it was liable, at any moment to be seized upon as it had uniformly been by former and the present Ministers. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not, on former occasions, taken from the Sinking Fund, an available fund of 28,000,000l. would now have remained. The plan now proposed was a round about way of doing that which might be done more simply and more easily by taking 2,000,000l. from the Sinking Fund. He called upon the House to adopt the simpler method; and in order to give them an opportunity of doing so, he should move, as an amendment, "That it shall be expedient to take from the Sinking Fund an annual sum equal to the amount of taxation necessary to be remitted for the relief of the distressed of the country, instead of raising an annuity, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the payment of the navy and army pensions."

The amendment having been put from the Chair,

Mr. GRENFELL said that he had laid it down on a former occasion as a true proposition, that whilst a sum of money remained in the hands of the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt, it would be better to take advantage of that sum than to proceed to the raising of annuities as proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman. Holding that opinion as strongly as ever, it was his intention, in case the present amendment failed, to propose the adoption of a clause similar in words and purport to the clause proposed by Mr. Fox in 1786, not to take it imperative upon the commissioners, but to declare it lawful for them to lay out such a sum as might be necessary in securing the annuities. His object in proposing that clause would be to give the Commissioners a power of purchasing annuities which they did not at present possess.

Mr. BROUGHAM was perfectly disposed to support the amendment proposed by the Honourable Member for Aberdeen. He trusted that that amendment would be carried; but if it should be lost, then he

should feel inclined to support the proposition of which his Honourable Friend behind him had just given notice. He could not help thinking that the concession of this and one or two other points would bring both sides of the House together; for he thought that the various opinions which had been offered on the subject were not so far asunder as some Gentlemen were disposed to imagine. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had put forward his opinion in his own way; but he (Mr. Brougham) would venture to say, that by a slight addition to the proposed clause of his Honourable Friend, that plan would be in effect the same as that of the Right Hon. Gent. The Chancellor's plan was this:—there were already Commissioners appointed for reducing the National Debt, and those Commissioners were operating in a particular manner. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in order to have another set of Commissioners of another description, proposed a set of men whom he called Trustees, that was, that as the Commissioners on one hand were operating to decrease the National Debt, he wished to have a set of men on the other hand to increase it. (hear, hear.) Now, why should they not save all the trouble of this machinery, and instead of giving the Trustees the trouble of being brought into existence, and of wasting upon them that labour and expense which all infant concerns required, why should they not make those persons Trustees who were now ready made to their hands as Commissioners? They were of the same class; the only disagreement was in the name. By making the Trustees out of the Commissioners they would have advanced one step. The next step would be to allow the Trustees Commissioners to hold their meetings on the same day, and to meet at the same place, and then all that remained would be to give them a power of dealing out the funds trusted to their care by way of annuity. He thought that no objection could be given to a plan so simple. Why they should have two sets of Commissioners, and go through the senseless and degrading mummery of calling them Trustees—why this roundabout way was to be adopted, except to save the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was totally at a loss to conceive. He should therefore support the clause proposed by his Hon. Friend. If brought forward with the additions which he had proposed.

Mr. T. WILSON said that, notwithstanding the remarks of the Hon. Gentleman, remarks which it might appear presumption in him to follow, he still was of opinion that the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman might be carried into execution without any attack on the Sinking Fund. He should therefore oppose the amendment; but, in case the proposed clause should be introduced, he should vote for it as a simple mode of carrying the Bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer into effect.

Colonel DAVIES supported the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was willing to accept the clause proposed by the Hon. Member for Penry. (loud cheering.) He could understand the cause of the cheering from the opposite benches, but he was quite willing to give the public the advantage which would result from the adoption of that clause, though it might give him a disadvantage in argument.—(cheers.) He did not consider that clause opposed to the principle of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. RICARDO observed that he could not but feel surprised at the course adopted by the Hon. Member for London. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer first came down to the House with his propositions on this subject, he (Mr. Ricardo) was induced to believe that the whole bargain was made; and the Hon. Member for London had asserted, that it was upon that principle that he supported it. But the Committee would see that his Majesty's Ministers were now at perfect liberty to make bargains every year; and by the introduction of a clause into the Bill, they made ten sets of Commissioners who were to deal with each other. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer first brought the Bill down to the House, he boasted that he was not so young or so inexperienced as not to have felt his way before he brought forward the proposed measure; not he now acknowledged that he had made some error in the calculation. He acknowledged that he could not realise his plan. The Right Hon. Gentleman acknowledged that they had a Sinking Fund of nearly five millions; that, however, was a tardy acknowledgment, and he should not feel much surprised if it would ultimately appear that the real Sinking Fund did not amount to three millions. He should support the plan proposed by the Hon. Member for Montrose, as the most simple and intelligible. There was another inconvenience resulting from the plan proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman—namely, that it would give to the Clerks in office an opportunity of knowing what measures were about to be adopted, and thus unfair advantages would be given to certain individuals.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, that with the exception of two jokes, he had heard nothing against the proposed measure. The Hon. Member for Portarlington bestowed a deal of argument in the attempt to show that his Right Honourable Friend was a younger man than he thought himself; and though this might be a very pleasant discovery, yet, as far as regarded the measures of his Right Honourable Friend, he could see nothing in them that savoured either of age or of infancy.

Now he thought it was not very important which set of Commissioners managed the fund, since they were to receive no remuneration from the public; and if no better objections than those which had been urged on that night could be found against the fund, he confessed he could see no reason for the adoption of the amendment, and it seemed to him that by accepting the proposition of the Member for Penryn (Mr. Grenfell), they were placing all the parties concerned in the most safe and satisfactory situation.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that notwithstanding all the mysticism which the Noble Lord flung over this subject, his Majesty's Government at length approached the course pointed out to them by his Hon. Friends; and the nearer they approached to these plans, of course the more willing they would be to support the measure. The Hon. Member said that he should vote for the proposition of the Hon. Member for Montrose.

Sir FRANCIS BLAKE saw no reason for preferring the complex machinery of the Right Honourable Gentleman to the simple plan proposed by the Honourable Member for Montrose.

The House divided. The numbers were—

For the Original Motion.....	81
For the Amendment.....	64
Majority.....	27

On our return we found Mr. HUME proposing an amendment, to the effect that the Commissioners should be authorised and required to pay from the Sinking Fund into the Exchequer various sums, which he enumerated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER remarked that this was substantially the same proposition that had been just negatived.

The amendment having been proposed, was negatived without a division.

After the Resolutions had been read and agreed to,

Mr. GRENFELL proposed an additional clause to authorise the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase as many of the annuities as the Trustees should think proper to offer to them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his assent, as the Commissioners would be left to act as they thought proper.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The next Resolution for the reduction of the Salt Tax to two shillings per bushel was then read.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT expressed his hopes that some regulations would be adopted to prevent the unpleasant effect of the glut of salt in the market, as the duty would not be removed until Jan. next, although much salt would be necessary for agricultural purposes in autumn.

Mr. CURWEN observed, that there was another inconvenience by the mode proposed, as the poor people who laid in their salt would incur a great loss. For his part he was induced to move the taking off the whole tax (*cheers*.) and if he met with encouragement he would do so. (*hear, hear.*) He contended that if the 250,000*l.* thus procured to the Exchequer were necessary, there were other ways of obtaining it much more eligible; and he mentioned some of them. He then moved that all the duties on Salt do cease and determine from and after the 5th of April, 1823.

After a few words from Sir J. NEWPORT,

Mr. CURWEN altered the term of his amendment to "from and after the 10th day of Oct. 1822," in which form it was put by the Speaker.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the amendment on the ground that there could be no material alteration in the existing financial arrangements without breaking down the system altogether. If the whole of the Salt Tax were to be repealed either some new tax must be imposed to supply the deficiency or which would be a much more injurious proceeding the integrity of the Sinking Fund must be invaded (*a laugh*.) Did Honourable Gentlemen mean by that laugh that the Resolution which had recently been agreed to, trenching on the Sinking Fund? If so the House ought to adhere with the more pertinacity to what remained. But he denied that the Resolution in question involved any encroachment on the Sinking Fund. If, however, the amendment of the Honourable Member for Cumberland were adopted, the present surplus of the income over the expenditure, on which the existing Sinking Fund was founded would be diminished. With respect to the proposition as viewed with reference to its effect on the community he believed that the remission of 13*s.* of the duty would afford to the public all the advantages that would result from the remission of the whole duty. For all the domestic purposes to which Salt was applicable, a reduction of the price of salt from 17*s.* or 18*s.* per bushel, to 4*s.* or 5*s.* would operate in such a beneficial manner, that the difference of 2*s.* would not be perceptible. As to the question of the duty on the salt employed in the fisheries, that was one which might most

advantageously be discussed when the Bill went into the Committee. It was of vital importance, however, to the whole system of our finance that the amendment proposed by the Hon. Member for Cumberland should not be acceded to. By retaining the 2*s.* a bushel of duty on salt, Parliament would retain for the public a considerable revenue. It was probable, in consequence of the increase of consumption which the diminution of duty must necessarily occasion, that the produce of the duty of 2*s.* a bushel would amount to 300,000*l.* That sum would be immediately lost by the adoption of the proposed amendment. It was another objection to the proposition, that it came by surprise, and at a moment when it could hardly be in fairness expected. Such a proposition would with more propriety be made when the particular Bill should be before the House, than on the present occasion, when the general financial arrangements of the country were under discussion. If therefore, the Hon. Member for Cumberland persevered in his amendment he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should feel it his duty to give it his decided opposition.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in the first place, congratulated the House and the Country on the great light which had broken in upon the Right Hon. Gentleman's mind since the commencement of the present Session of Parliament. At the beginning of the present Session the Right Hon. Gentleman talked as if no relief could be experienced by the country from any remission of taxation. Nay, the Right Hon. Gentleman went further. He went further than any financial Minister before him. He went further even than the Noble Lord opposite did in 1816, when he chid "the ignorant impatience" of the people on the subject of taxation (*Lord Londonderry denied having used the expression*). He (Mr. Brougham) must have dreamt then that the Noble Lord said so. And yet the idea was so singular, the collocation of words so peculiar, the whole phrase so extraordinary, that it was difficult to suppose any one could fancy such an expression had been used when it actually had not been so. Unless, however, he had been also dreaming at the commencement of the present Session, as well as in the Session of 1816, the Right Hon. Gentleman went a step further than any one, whoever it might be, who had chid the people for their ignorant impatience of taxation; for not only did he characterise a remission of taxation as a most ridiculous project for the relief of the country, but he absolutely asserted that he was not sure that such a remission would not increase the existing evil (*hear, hear.*) Thus the public were one day told in the newspapers, of an "indorous" paint and the next as if that were not a sufficient recommendation of an "aromatic" paint; and thus the Right Hon. Gentleman having first denied that the repeal of taxes would do the country good proceeded to assert that it would even do it harm (*hear, hear.*) The House and the country had now, however, reason to rejoice in the new view of the subject entertained by the Right Honourable Gentleman, who talked very fluently of the great relief which taking off 13*s.* out of 15*s.* in the duty on salt would afford. Far be it from him (Mr. Brougham) to say, that such a diminution of the duty would not afford considerable relief—a relief for which the country had to thank, not his Majesty's Government, but those who compelled his Majesty's Government to concede the remission (*hear, hear.*) The Right Hon. Gentlemen, however, refused to take off the remaining 2*s.* of duty. On that point he (Mr. Brougham) perfectly agreed with his Hon. Friend the Member for Cumberland. In the first place, was it nothing, by refusing to abolish the duty, to keep up the whole expense attending its collection? Perhaps he should be told that the amount of that expense would abate with the amount of the produce of the duty. But, if he might judge from the present expense of collection in Scotland and England no such effect would be the result. On the Salt Duty in England of a million and a half, the expense of collection was not more than 55,000*l.* whereas on that of Scotland, which amounted (the duty being six shillings a bushel) only to 100,000*l.*, the expense of collection, instead of being only a fiftieth of the expense in England, was 21,000*l.* (*hear, hear, hear.*) The same result might be expected here. There was another objection to preserving the duty, independent of the expense of collecting it; he meant the patronage which it gave to the Crown. If a large revenue were to be raised by any particular impost which there were no means of avoiding, a certain extent of patronage in the collection might justly be allowed to the Crown. But if the Revenue so raised were trifling, it was the worst policy in every point of view, and more especially unjust to the people on Constitutional grounds, to keep up the disproportionate patronage, that could be allowable only where a large revenue was to be collected. There was a third objection to the continuance of any part of the duty, not only not less than the two objections which he had already described, but on which he principally rested his support of the Amendment proposed by his Hon. Friend. It was this—let the House do what they might—let them make what alterations they pleased in the Salt Laws—let them introduce what modifications they chose in the Bill which was to be brought in on the subject; it was impossible, while any portion of the duty existed, that there should not co-exist those regulations which were the worst part of the worst laws of this country—the Revenue Laws. No man who had not seen the operation of those laws in our Courts of Justice, could have any idea of the fetters which they imposed on indus-



try; of their tendency to cramp the efforts of those who were engaged in the various honest callings of the community; of the snares which they spread in the paths of individuals, who were utterly unable to carry on a successful conflict with the chicanery and oppression to which those laws gave birth. No man who had not had an opportunity of frequently witnessing the trials of persons accused of a breach of the revenue laws, could form the slightest notion of the galling oppressions and multiplied vexations which those laws occasioned. The question then for the House to determine was, whether they would consent to an inordinate expence in collection to an undue extension of patronage, and to the maintenance of an oppressive system of laws, in order to preserve a revenue, which even the Right Honourable Gentleman himself had not calculated as exceeding the sum of 300,000l.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, that any stranger who had heard the Hon. and Learned Gent. would really suppose that his Right Hon. Friend was so fond of laying taxes on, and so inimical to taking taxes off, that he had preached a lecture to the House of Commons on the delights and the utility of taxation. Now he (Lord Londonderry) would appeal to the House, whether his Rt. Hon. Friend had not invariably declared, that whenever taxes could be remitted without detriment to public credit, it would be a great relief to the country to remit them? What his Right Hon. Friend had argued against was, the assertion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that taxes should be taken off to such an amount as immediately to remove the agricultural distress. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman contended, that if the remission of five or six millions of taxes did not relieve that distress (which he very well knew it would not), the remission ought to proceed farther. His Right Hon. Friend, on the contrary, maintained that the remission could not proceed so far, and *a fortiori*, that it could not proceed farther, without shaking public credit, and issuing in national bankruptcy; and therefore that, as was the case in all other instances of dishonesty, public or private, an accordance with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's suggestion would be followed by the bitter fruits of additional suffering. With respect to the patronage which the collection of this branch of the revenue afforded to Government, it was a patronage administered not by Government but by the Board of Excise. That Board appointed to the lowest offices; from which the superior were chosen from considerations of their long standing and peculiar fitness. In one word, however, he would state to the House why the Hon. and Learned Gentleman supported the amendment of the Hon. Member for Cumberland. Either he wished to take from his Right Honourable Friend the merit which belonged to him, or he wished to destroy the system which Parliament had sanctioned. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman felt himself so completely beaten (a laugh), that he perceived there were only two games open to him. He hoped either that the House would listen to the insinuations in which he was always indulging in order that he might appropriate to himself the suggestions of his Right Honourable Friend, or on the other hand that Parliament might be induced to degrade itself, by breaking down piecemeal the system which it had hitherto determined to maintain. If the Hon. and Learned Gentleman could once get his wedge in, he knew it would be difficult to prevent him from driving it further. (a laugh.) Now really he (Lord Londonderry) thought the subject was safer if the principles hitherto asserted by Parliament were maintained, than if the arbitrary proposition of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman were to be adopted. Of this he would warn the House, that if they allowed the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to do what he wished, he would not only trench on the Sinking Fund, but would apply himself to the appropriation, for similar purposes, of a part of the general income.

Mr. DAVENPORT expressed his satisfaction at the diminution proposed by his Majesty's Government in the duty on Salt and his determination to vote against the amendment.

Mr. RICARDO observed that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the total abolition of the Salt Tax would break in upon the amount which parliament had appropriated to the Sinking Fund. There appeared to him to be a very easy expedient to avert that. It was asserted by his Majesty's Government that the Annuity Scheme which had been recently under discussion was no infringement on the principles of the Sinking Fund. If so, then, instead of forty-five years let the period of that scheme be extended to fifty or sixty years, and that would afford a sufficient sum to enable Parliament to remit the whole of the Salt Duty. (hear, hear.)

Mr. K. DOUGLAS supported the original motion.

General GASCOYNE was satisfied with the diminution proposed. If the reduced tax should prove unproductive, it might be wholly taken off. If it should prove productive beyond present expectation, it would then be for the Parliament to determine whether that or any other tax should be remitted.

Mr. BENNET hoped that by the vote of that night it would be entirely got rid of, and that, no longer existing as a nucleus of taxation, no Minister would ever be hardy enough to propose its revival.

Mr. CALCRAFT readily allowed that he had expressed his disinclination to make any further proposition himself on the subject of the Salt Duty in the course of the present Session; and he readily allowed that the Right Hon. Gentleman's proposition went in the first instance further than his (Mr. Calcraft) had done. But it should be recollected that his ultimate object had been the annihilation of the Tax, although he was obliged to suit his primary proposition to the palate of those to whom it was made. He confessed his astonishment at the speech of the Hon. Member for Liverpool—he, who had told him (Mr. Calcraft,) when he brought this subject at an early period of the session before the House that he had not gone far enough. To make the residue of the Tax which it was proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman to leave productive, it must be intended to tax the fisheries, than which nothing could be more injurious. It would be in vain otherwise to expect an increase of consumption at the rate of 30 per cent. on an article of the first necessity.

It was evident that on the ground of constitutional principle, it would be better to get rid of the tax altogether, than merely to reduce it. While any part of it remained, the people would suspect (and not without reason), that on the occurrence of any necessity for raising money, it would be restored to its present magnitude. As to the declaration of the Noble Marquis, that the patronage was in the hands of the Board of Excise, every body perfectly understood that. Although the Treasury might not in such cases directly appoint the officers, yet indirectly they enjoyed the privilege of doing so. It was also well worthy of the consideration of a financial Minister, that the repeal of the tax in question would afford the people the means of indulging in the consumption of other excisable commodities; so that the revenue would not suffer.

The House then divided—

For Mr. Curwen's amendment.....	67
Against it.....	114
Majority.....	44

On re-entering the Gallery, we found

Sir. J. NEWPORT addressing the House, but the noise occasioned by the rush of strangers, prevented us from catching the import of the Hon. Baronet's observations.

It was ordered that the Resolutions be recommitted on Wednesday next for the purpose of inserting a clause relative to the importation of foreign salt into Ireland. The other Resolutions were agreed to, and leave given to bring in a Bill thereupon.

## CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in moving the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Corn Importation Bill, said he understood that some Hon. Members opposite intended to oppose the measure; but as his Right Hon. Friend near him intended to move certain instructions to the Committee, he (Lord L.) suggested (as we understood) that it would be more convenient to urge an opposition to the principle of the measure at a subsequent stage.

Mr. CURWEN said he was determined to oppose the Speaker's leaving the Chair; he could assure the Noble Marquis, that in no part of the country was the present measure looked upon as a boon; on the contrary, the agriculturist would rather the law as it now stood to remain in force. Indeed it was generally felt that the present measure, if passed into a law, would go to sacrifice to a great extent the interests of the agriculturists. He was sure the country would be exposed to great danger, if left to the hazard of the ports' being opened, but in avoiding that danger, they ought to pause before they adopted a measure calculated to bring complete ruin on the agriculturists. He objected also to the proposed mode of taking the averages. If 1-16th or 1-17th of the grain consumed in this country be imported from Ireland, that grain ought to be included in the averages, instead of striking them upon English grain alone. For himself, he should be at all times favourable to opening our ports, if he could be satisfied that a standard was fixed which would protect the British grower; but the proposed protecting duty was not sufficient. Supposing 6s. to be a remunerating price to the farmer, then grain would go no more than 5s. above that price when our markets would become open to the inundations of foreign markets. This, he contended, was a severe hardship upon the British grower. He would prefer remaining as we were to danger, rather than have the present measure thrust upon the country. He maintained that every article of British growth was entitled to a protecting duty, unless where it could be shown that a contrary policy was beneficial to the interests of the country generally. There was a general cry for cheap corn; he, too, wished to see corn cheap, but he did not wish to see it reduced to a price which would throw a considerable portion of the community out of employment. It had been said by many persons, that agriculture was a subject which involved equally the interests of all classes of society. He could not agree with those who held this opinion. He knew that there was a class of persons whose interests were opposed to those of the agriculturist. But who were they?

They were persons of comparatively small importance. He did not allude to the manufacturers. The agricultural and manufacturing interests were bound up, and must stand or fall together. But the annuitant might go on and prosper while the agriculturist and the manufacturer were ruined. Under the existing system, Scotland had an advantage of thirty-three per cent. over England in producing grain. When the Income Tax existed, the Scotch farmer paid 6d. where the English farmer paid 18d. It had been said that a great part of the inferior land must go out of cultivation: this was a mistake; under the proposed system the poor land would continue to be worked, while that land which had, at a great expense, been rendered most productive, would be altogether thrown out of cultivation. The Hon. Member concluded by declaring his intention to take the sense of the House on the question.

Mr. WESTERN said that, in consequence of the strong application which he had received from his Constituents, and the various Petitions which he had in his pocket, he should think it his duty to support his Hon. Friend (Mr. Curwen); and he could assure the Noble Lord (Londonderry), that from one end of the country to the other, the Agriculturists deprecated the passing of the measure; and he therefore should think it extremely unwise for the measure to be pressed.

Mr. BENNET said the general opinion throughout the country was to let the law alone.

Mr. D. BROWNE supported the Speaker's leaving the chair. He considered the Bill an improvement on the old law, and that it would prevent the foreign corn from coming into the country as it had done.

Mr. CANNING rose to move an instruction to the Committee, the subject of which he said was not new to the House, having been introduced to its attention in a Petition from the holders of foreign corn at Liverpool. It was undoubtedly a great object to get rid of the accumulation of foreign corn, and the holders entertained the hope that if it were ground into flour there would be an opportunity of exporting it to the West Indies or some other place, and it was wished that permission should be given that it might be taken out for the purpose of being ground for exportation, and failing of exportation, that it might be returned into warehouse. The first regulation would be, that the person taking out foreign corn should enter into bond to return even a larger than the usual proportion of flour. It might be permitted to remain for the chance of exportation a certain time, say six weeks, and then to be returned into bond, and not suffered to come out for home consumption till the ports were opened. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving an instruction to the Committee to the effect above stated.

General GASCOYNE said a few words.

Mr. CANNING said of course his motion was only hypothetical, dependent on the Bill.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he would withdraw his motion for the Speaker leaving the Chair in order to give his Hon. Friend an opportunity of making his motion, to the principle of which he could see no objection, at the same time he would venture to recommend that the debate should not be taken then, but in the Committee. He did not propose the present as the very best Corn Law which the House of Commons could have framed, but as a great improvement of the law as it now existed, and presenting a security against being inundated with foreign corn. With regard to the objection stated by the Hon. Members for Cumberland and Essex, he must say, that if the House were to wait till they devised some measure that would satisfy every one, they might not proceed till doomsday. He begged to withdraw his motion for the Speaker leaving the Chair, and hoped the House would not get into a detailed discussion on the grinding clause. (a laugh.)

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said, he would say a very few words upon that grinding clause, respecting which the Noble Lord had been so very facetious. He feared it would be difficult to carry the plan into execution, and at the same time giving a proper security against the flour coming into the home market. He believed the Bill was disliked at present, and that dislike would, by the proposed clause, be increased tenfold. He had 100 Petitions from different parts of the country against the Bill, with instructions to get them presented by some Noble Lord to the other House of Parliament, in case it should pass that House.

Mr. RICARDO agreed, that if the clause could not be introduced with a full security against the flour coming into the home market, it ought not to be admitted; but if that security could be found, he thought it would be most unjust to deprive the holders of foreign corn of it. He thought the Bill of the Noble Lord would be a great improvement on the present law, and so far it had his approbation. The Hon. Member for Cumberland founded all his arguments on the value of corn in pounds sterling, but he (Mr. Ricardo) did not regard the pound sterling; but he was anxious that the people should have an abundant supply of corn, and an increase of their comforts, and he thought a greater freedom in the trade calculated to produce those effects; and he differed entirely from the Hon. Member as to the ill effects which it would have upon the demand for labour.

Mr. WESTERN said he should not object to the proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning), under proper guards.

Sir J. NEWPORT had no objection to the clause, on the understanding that proper means should be applied to prevent the flour being brought into home consumption. If the holders were able to get rid of their stocks, he believed that would be a great benefit to the agriculturists.

Mr. D. BROWNE explained.

Mr. BENNET would agree to the clause, if it were to be applied only to the corn which was now here.

The House divided—

For the motion..... 146  
Against it..... 99

Majority..... 107

On our return to the gallery, we found that it had been moved that the Speaker leave the Chair; that a question had been put to the Speaker whether it was competent to propose an alteration of the Duties in the Committee?

The SPEAKER said it was competent to any Member to propose to lower the duties to any extent, but not to raise them; but it was open to a Member to propose any amendment on the present motion.

Mr. D. BROWNE said he should move as an amendment, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the Corn Laws.

Mr. HANDLEY seconded the amendment.

Lord LONDONDERRY said that the amendment would put the question on a very proper footing. Those who thought the duties were high enough, or too high, would vote for the Committee; but those who thought higher duties should be imposed, would vote for the Right Hon. Gentleman's amendment. It was to be observed, however, that the import price might be altered in the Committee, though not the duties.

Mr. BENNET wished to know whether it was the Right Hon. Gentleman's intention to propose an increase of the duty or of the import price?

Mr. D. BROWNE said of both.

Mr. BENNET thought if the import price of 80s. was fixed the duty was high, enough.

Mr. WHITMORE said in the Committee he should propose a reduction of the import price from 70s. to 64s.

The amendment of Mr. D. Browne was negatived without a division.

Mr. CURWEN said he should divide the House on the original motion.

After a few words from Mr. H. SUMNER, who said that both the import prices and the duties were fixed too low in the Bill, the House divided—

For the motion..... 149  
Against it..... 41  
Majority..... 108

The House then went into the Committee.

On the question that 70s. be the permanent price at which Wheat shall be imported subject to the duties—

Mr. WHITMORE said that the Bill had two objects—to raise the price of corn in this country above the level of other countries, and to induce the agriculturists to grow a sufficient quantity of corn for the whole support of the country. He decidedly objected to both these proposals. In a country densely peopled like this, it was necessary that unless corn was grown at a very high price that much of the supply must be obtained from other countries. Without imports we could not expect to have exports. It was true that of late we had not been importing corn, but we had, from the necessity of our peculiar situation, been largely importing gold, which had given an artificial stimulus to commerce, which could not be lasting. High prices of the articles of subsistence in this country must destroy its trade or its capital. There were two opinions as to the effects of high wages (which high price of food rendered necessary); one, that they entered into an increased the price of the commodity to the consumer; the other, that they lessened the profit of stock. Whichever of these views was correct, the effect must be ruinous to commerce. If the high wages, which a high price of corn would compel us to give, entered into the price of our commodities, it was impossible that they could stand in competition with those of foreigners. If the high wages increased on the profits of stock, the effect was nearly the same; for if the profit of stock was 5 per cent. in this country, and 10 per cent. in other countries, to those countries capital would be transferred.—Without its capital, England would be a very different country from what we now behold.



It was capital which had made cultivation ascend the mountains, and descend into the morass. If he had followed his own inclination, he should have proposed 60s. because, as he thought that price would not be a remunerating one, if the whole quantity of corn wanted for the consumption of the kingdom, we should be in the habit of importing, and should have in effect a free corn trade, subject to a duty of 12s. He was convinced that any one who would look into the matter, would find that corn could not be procured in any great quantities in the Baltic at a lower average than 40s. to 45s., to which the import charges and the duties would be added. As to currency, he expressed his doubts whether the demand in behalf of this country for gold in the foreign markets, had not raised the value of that metal, and consequently the value of our present currency, to a greater degree than was calculated by the Hon. Member for Portarlington. The supply of gold also, it was to be recollected, had been stopped from political causes. This was a subject, however, which required to be sifted to the bottom; and he now lamented more than ever that the plan of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Ricardo), of a paper currency payable in bullion had not been resorted to. He concluded by moving an amendment to substitute 64s. for 70s.

Sir J. NEWPORT opposed the amendment, and could see no reason for sacrificing the agricultural population to the manufacturing.

Mr. D. GILBERT said, that undoubtedly if the world were one political body, a free trade would be most beneficial; but the sacrifice by which, in our present state of things, it must be preceded, was too serious to be hazarded for a future benefit.

Mr. WODEHOUSE, instead of agreeing to reduce the import price to 64s. said he should move an Amendment to raise it to 75s. as he contended from the whole tenor of the evidence that 80s. was necessary as a protective price.

Mr. RICARDO observed that it had been not long ago admitted by the Member for Wiltshire (Mr. Bennett), who could not be supposed too favourable to his views, that 65s. or 66s. was a fair protecting price. His Hon. Friend, however, did not propose that the import price should be reduced to 64s. till the price had previously reached 80s.; for such would be the effect of the amendment engrafted on the Bill. When that had happened the markets of the world would be restored to that state in which such an import price would be perfectly safe. The amendment, therefore, was not rash or theoretical, but a sound and well-matured proposition, and was to be received with the greater attention, as it came from a Gentleman whose property entirely consisted of land. All they had hitherto heard of the necessity of raising prices was very well if they legislated only for the landlords; but they could give nothing to them without taking it out of the pockets of the people; and, unfortunately, for every one pound they gave the landlord they took two or three from the consumer, the difference being swallowed up in the cost of production. He had hitherto asked in vain what protection this measure would afford to the farmer. To the farmer it must be ruinous. When his crop was defective, he was deprived of his high price; and when his harvest was abundant, it was impossible for him to get any thing like a remunerating price.

Lord LONDONDERRY said a few words in favour of the import price of 70s.

Mr. N. CALVERT opposed Mr. Whitmore's Amendment.

The House divided on the question, whether the words "seventy shillings" should be left out?

Ayes, 42 | Noes, 87 | Majority (for 70s.), 45.

Mr. BANKES then moved an Amendment, that the importation duty should be paid at the time of importation instead of the time of taking it out of the warehouse.

Mr. F. ROBINSON said that the effect of the Amendment of his Hon. Friend would be to render the Warehousing system impossible. When Corn was imported, it was often necessary to leave it for two or even three years in the warehouse before the time of sale. Who could afford to import corn, and to leave it so long in the warehouse, if the duty should be paid in the first instance?

Mr. MARRYATT said that the Amendment of the Honourable and learned Gentleman would operate against the Warehousing system. If Corn were to be subject to the restriction which the Hon. Gentleman proposed, why should not every other commodity be subject to the same restriction?

Mr. BENETT spoke in favour of the Amendment; he contended that there was no analogy between the warehousing of corn, and the warehousing of articles of foreign produce.

Lord CRANBORNE opposed the Amendment.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was of opinion that the proposed Amendment, if carried, would create an unsound feeling in the public mind; the Bill, if carried, would tend to improve the condition of the English farmer.

The House then divided—

For the Amendment.....33  
Against it.....70

Majority against the Amendment.....37

On our return to the gallery we found Mr. T. WILSON speaking on some clause which, during our exclusion, had been proposed. He said, that there ought to be a duty of 6s. per quarter on the exportation price, in favour of the British grower.

After a few words from Mr. BENETT and Mr. ROBINSON—

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE said he would feel it his duty to oppose the Bill altogether.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said he should support the Bill.

The clause was agreed to without a division.

Mr. CANNING then proposed a clause to authorise the grinding of foreign corn into flour, for the purpose of exportation.

After some discussion, the clause was agreed to *pro forma*.

The further discussion of it having been postponed, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received this day.

The other Orders of the Day were agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

### Address to the French King.

Paris, June 12, 1822.—At a quarter before one o'clock yesterday, the King arrived at the Tuilleries from St. Cloud, to receive the Address of the Chamber of Deputies in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

At one o'clock, his Majesty being seated upon his Throne, surrounded by the Princes of the Royal Family, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Great Officers of State, the Grand Deputation of the Chamber of Deputies was introduced, and M. Ravez, the President, read the following Address.

"SIRE,—Your faithful subjects, the Deputies of the Departments, hasten together at the voice of your Majesty. Never will they regard as a sacrifice the duty which the necessities of the State impose upon them.

SIRE,—Your Majesty wishes to put an end to the temporary measures which the need of the Treasury has annually required. The order of the finances has been troubled by it, and one of the most important prerogatives of the Crown has remained without force, or could not be exercised without danger.—The Charter, which has established the public liberties, has also consecrated the rights of the Throne, and, in their intimate alliance for the welfare of your people, these rights and our liberties are a common good that we will always aid you to maintain and to defend.

Providence will preserve to us, Sire, that child granted to your desires, the object, at the same time, of consolations and hopes; formed by his august Family to the virtues of which it offers such affecting models, he will learn of you to govern men by the laws, and to make himself beloved of the people over whom he will one day reign.

What a happy omen of the destiny which awaits him, to see him grow up under your eyes in the midst of the benedictions of France, and of the magnanimous coalition of all the Powers of Europe for the maintenance of the general peace!

Criminal plots have disturbed at other points the tranquillity of the kingdom. A few persons, senseless enough to cherish guilty hopes, have endeavoured to snatch from your people the blessings which they enjoy; in all quarters they have found subjects obedient, magistrates devoted, an army faithful; but indignant France requires that at length the veil should be torn off with which the instigators of these attempts cover themselves, and that the impunity of their seditious doctrines may not cause fresh crimes to break forth; and we, Sire, who do not separate the Charter from the Sovereign; the rights of the people from their duties; who do not conceive a society possible without love to Prince; without respect for religion, without obedience to the laws we will unite our efforts to those of your Majesty to consolidate our institutions, and lend a fresh support to the Throne which protects our liberties.

SIRE,—We wait with respect for the communication announced by your Majesty of the real state of the debt in arrears.—It is with sorrow that we would see the treasury subjected to fresh burdens, retard the ameliorations demanded by the several branches of the public contributions. But if this necessity, the bitter fruit of the usurpation, must be endured, we, Sire, will search for all the means to hasten the relief that agriculture and commerce require.

SIRE,—Your people know that your Majesty makes it your study and your glory to settle France in prosperity; that it is the desire of your heart, the occupation of all your moments.

"SIRE.—May it not be reserved for your Majesty to prepare the accomplishment of the wish for universal peace which occupied the noble thoughts of the great Henry? Already, to alleviate the calamities of a sanguinary struggle, which afflicts humanity, you have caused to be manifested every where the France is that ally of misfortune.

The naval forces of your Majesty have fulfilled, by your orders, that generous mission, and the French flag has appeared in the East only as the signal of protection and salvation.

It is again in the sole interest of humanity that you have armed our frontiers against the ever threatening invasion of the scourge which has ravaged provinces contiguous to ours. In vain malevolence may seek to calumniate the intentions of your Majesty. You will continue these salutary precautions, which, to accomplish their object, must outlive the danger which gave them birth.

Misfortunes too multiplied to render it possible to attribute them to mere imprudence have desolated the country adjacent to the Capital. If beneficence has hastened to relieve the losses, we hope that the vigilance of the Administration will prevent their return, and that injustice will employ all its zeal to discover their causes, and all the severity of the laws to punish their authors.

Deeply impressed with this generous design in which your Majesty condescends to associate us, we offer you, Sire, the respectful homage of our gratitude and of an inviolable fidelity.—May that France whose noble destinies are ever inseparable from the Throne of the Bourbons, draw closer by her example; the bonds which should unite nations of Kings, and render to your Majesty all the happiness that your wisdom has given, and is still preparing for us."

His Majesty replied in the following most gracious terms:—

"I have been much impressed with the eagerness of the Deputies of the Departments in answering my appeal. But I feel still more sensibly the sentiments expressed to me by the Chamber; they are in every point conformed to my own. It is by this concord and co-operation, that we shall be able to establish prosperity in France. The Chamber may reckon upon the sincerity of my Government in what concerns the finances, and upon my firmness to overcome the efforts of the malevolent. Peace, general peace, the object of Henry the Fourth's wishes, it will perhaps not be given to me to see. But I have the satisfaction to announce to the Chamber that the intelligence which I have received is very favourable to the maintenance of peace in the East, and gives me reason to hope for the entire re-establishment of tranquillity."

At two o'clock, the King left Paris to return, by Malmaison, to St. Cloud.

### **Distress in Ireland.**

GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.—JUNE 12, 1822.

We cannot steel our hearts against the misery we witness, and it is useless attempting to conceal it. Our hand trembles while we note down for the press the following circumstance, selected from a mass of affecting incidents which have come to our knowledge—we pledge ourselves for its accuracy. On Monday morning last a gentleman, who is a member of one of our sub-committees had fifty head of cattle blooded. A crowd of persons assembled at the time began fighting for the blood to use it instead of food! Shocked at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them from resorting to a measure exceeded only by cannibalism. This occurrence took place within the range of our town committee's labours. How or when the present state of things will terminate, we cannot foretell. On the testimony of the medical profession we state, that cases of fever are daily increasing in number and malignancy; and our prospects are indeed gloomy, when contagion brings its ravages at this season among the poor where four or five families are crowded together in a hovel, compared with which many a stable is a mansion.—*Sligo Journal.*

Once more we bring before our readers the subject of Ireland, or rather of that unhappy portion of her inhabitants whose miseries are in danger of being too soon forgotten, from their very magnitude and permanency. It may seem strange that we use such language, in the midst of those charitable efforts which are daily making all over the country; but it is because these efforts are great we are apprehensive of their premature termination. If ten individuals were utterly incapable of providing for their own support, till after the lapse of three months, what sort of consolation would it be to tell them, we will give you food for one month out of the three, but we can do no more; you must perish from hunger, at last, but mean while, eat and be happy? This would surely be cruel kindness, and yet this is what we shall, in effect, be doing, with regard to the peasantry of Ireland, if we stop short of the full measure of relief, which their necessities require. Almost all other evils we can hope to surmount finally, by diminishing their present pressure; we can leave something to be done by time and circumstance; but not so with famine; that brooks no delay; there is no saying to hunger, wait, and I will feed you. Death, in its most appalling form, mocks the promised boon.

To show what may be done, and to show, at the same time, that we are not unreasonable in our expectations, if only one shilling were given by each individual in England, Scotland and Wales, above six hundred thousand pounds would be collected. Compare this with what has been gathered from the charitable, remembering too what magnificent individual donations swell the aggregate collection, and we may hope that the benevolent zeal of our countrymen will yet accomplish all that is required. The accounts from the suffering districts are still sufficiently deplorable. When we read of poor wretches selling their last raiments, and stripping their emaciated bodies for food; of others, plucking the wild salt leaf, and the bitter sea weed, to assuage the torments of hunger; nay, so ravenous, and so intent in their sad labour, that the tide had surrounded them unobserved, and they have found in the ocean-wave an end of all their miseries; when we read of these things, and reflect how many thousands of our fellow-creatures are reduced to this pitiable state, can we want a motive, each in his sphere, and according to his means and ability, to do all that may be done? We have shown what might be accomplished by one general effort; let, then, no man abstain from casting in his mite, but let him rather hasten to do so, that his example may quicken others. We only wish it were possible to impress upon the mind of every one to whom the sum of five shillings could be no object, a decisive conviction of the mighty good which a general contribution to that amount would produce and there would be an end of our anxiety and our labour.—*Copright.*

### **SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE IRISH IN PARIS.**

Monday, June 10, 1822.

At a Meeting held at Messrs. A. & W. GALIGNANI'S LIBRARY, for the purpose of contributing to the Relief of the Suffering Irish, His Excellency SIR CHARLES STUART was unanimously invited to take the Chair, to which he assented, and the following Resolutions were entered into:—

RESOLVED—"That the notoriety given by the British Journals to the disastrous state of the Lower Classes of the Irish Peasantry is such as to preclude the necessity of entering into further details on that subject;

"That those calamities which have excited so noble a sympathy and such munificent contributions in all parts of the United Kingdom, still continue to rage extent, and that both public and private accounts unite in proving that these wretched victims of disease and famine have no resource but in the continued liberality of the public.

"That it appears to this Meeting advisable, that a Committee should be appointed to carry into effect whatever measures they may deem most expedient for the completion of this charitable object.

"That the following Noblemen and Gentlemen be appointed to form such a Committee, and that they have the power of adding to their numbers, from time to time, at their own discretion.

His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart,  
The Most Noble Marquis of Sligo,  
The Rt Hon. the Earl of Charlemont,  
The Earl of Stair,  
The Earl of Hasborough,  
Lord Templetown,  
Lord Robert Fitzgerald,  
The Earl of Clauricardo,  
Sir John Burke,  
Sir Thomas Webb,  
Colonel Gore Langton,  
General Chowne,  
The Hon. Cavendish Bradshaw,  
Mr. Weld,  
Mr. Berkely,  
Mr. Thomas Moore,

Mr. Daly,  
Mr. R. Browne,  
Rev. Mr. Forster,  
Mr. Arthur,  
Mr. Armstrong,  
Mr. Steer,  
Doctor Hardiman,  
Doctor Gibbons,  
Sir Sidney Smith,  
Doctor Decourcy Lafan,  
Mr. Mercier,  
The Hon. Longford Bowley,  
Bishop Paterson,  
Mr. Darby,  
Mr. Callaghan,  
Mr. Corbally,

"That Mr. DALY be requested to act as a Treasurer, and Mr. DABBY as Secretary.

"That Books, for the purpose of receiving contributions, shall continue open at Messrs. Lafitte, Daly, Callaghan and Galignani;

"That it appears advisable to this Meeting to obtain the preaching of two Charity Sermons, the one addressed to those of the Protestant, the other to those of the Catholic persuasions;

"That the Committee do sit from day to day at half-past one o'clock;

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, for the humane alacrity with which he promoted its charitable purport;

"That the thanks of this Meeting be also given to the Marquis of Sligo for the great zeal and public spirit, which he has evinced on this occasion;

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Messrs. Galignani, for the very liberal manner in which they have accommodated the Committee with the use of their Public Room for their deliberations."



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—701—

## Attack near Sooksagor.

A letter from Kishnagur, dated the 17th instant, states that the Servants of Mr. Henry Imlach had just arrived at that place, and had brought information that his Boat was attacked by about twenty-five persons, who came in another Boat, near the village of Muddea, a little below Sooksagor, at about 7 o'clock in the evening of Tuesday last, who sunk the Boat they had attacked, and though the Servants saved themselves by swimming, yet no traces had been found of Mr. Imlach; and from the depositions of the Servants, which were made on oath, there appeared no probability of his having escaped.

It is at least to be hoped that the Government will direct an enquiry into this villainous transaction, so near to the very seat of power; and authorize a suitable reward for the detection of the miscreants. The active Magistrate of that Station has taken that interest in the affair which becomes a zealous Public Servant; but, as the occasion itself is an extraordinary one, so we think extraordinary means should be taken to trace out the perpetrators of the crime, and bring them to condign punishment.

We observe among the Advertisements that a Reward of 5,000 Rupees is authorised to be paid, by Colonel Imlach, the Auditor General, through his Attorney, Mr. Trebeck; but independently of the interest which the Family and Friends of the Deceased must naturally feel in discovering the barbarous authors of such an outrage, the Guardians of the State cannot be less interested in aiding and facilitating such discovery for the sake of Public Justice and the interests of the community at large.

## Nic Frog.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

As Nic is fond of French Cookery, his signature becomes him well enough; but as his favourite instrument, "the gag," permits any sound to escape except *croaking*, it is marvelously inappropriate. Amacron of old complained that to whatever subject he attempted to attune his harp he could only succeed in making it speak of *one*; and so it is with our thirty-eight stringed Indian *lyre*; whether the strings are of the most ductile or the most refractory metal, of cat gut or rat gut, well screwed up or at their natural tension; when swept by a powerful hand it utters the most "harmonious call" that can be imagined.

BROCHE.

## Pungent.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

The vilest animals are sometimes the most tenacious of life, and if neither the Mess will silence PUNGENT on pain of expulsion, nor the Judge of Vizagapatam will bind him over to keep his tediousness for local or domestic uses, nor the Post Master will refuse to forward his letters, I see not what help remains. He thinks the repeal of an act of Charles II. cannot affect an act of Anne (union with Scotland) though he admits that it can affect an act of George III. (union with Ireland.) He seems to understand that Queen Anne lived *after* Charles II. but he forgets that she lived *before* George IV. An act of Parliament repealing restrictions first imposed in a particular reign virtually repeals every former act in every reign which recognises those restrictions. How can the word "Protestant" in an act of Anne stand against the repeal of the tests by which a true Catholic is detected? The consent of the people of Scotland to a modification of the articles of the union, is wholly out of the question. Scotland has no more a separate legislature than Yorkshire, and is equally bound by an Act of Parliament, though all her representative Peers and Commons should vote against it.

I shall not attempt to expound the passage of Mr. CANNING's Speech on the subject of the attendance of Catholic Peers at the Coronation; but if PUNGENT can only convince his "little Senate" the Mess, that Mr. CANNING spoke of that event with *regret* and *disapprobation*, then I will subscribe to the Vizagapatam reading.

Hisingunge, Oct. 21.

SNAKE.

## Mr. Deputy Bull.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Pray don't be so severe upon poor Mr. DEPUTY BULL; he is, as you say, *only* a Calf at present, and you ought to make some allowances for his youthful frolics, for I assure you he means no harm, he merely wishes to be thought frisky and playful, though I confess he has taken rather an odd way of showing his fun.

Do let me beg of you therefore to have some little consideration for his *tender Editorial age*. He is, I assure you, not in any way to be feared; and in this opinion I am supported by OVID who in speaking of Calves says,

"Et Vituli nondum metuenda fronte menaces."

Yours, &c.

Oct. 21, 1822.

QUID VERUM ATQUE DECENS.

## Gay Season—Assemblies.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As the gay season is about to commence, and a day has been fixed upon for the First Assembly, I take this opportunity of saying a few words upon the subject; for though an excellent choice has been made of the Stewards, and the Rules framed by them are most judicious, still it is possible that one or two circumstances may not have been provided for.

If there were a sufficient number of Stewards to admit of each of them taking charge of a Supper table, it would give great satisfaction to those who are inclined to take a little refreshment after the dancing. I have sat at a table when there was no one at the head, and in consequence the company were obliged to wait patiently for what they wanted. Not a servant was to be seen, till after a long interval; when two or three of the sable gentry with party-coloured turbans made their appearance, creeping in like snails, with their eyes half closed, probably from the effects of that (to them) delightful stimulus—*Hubble bubble*—the fumes of which they had been inhaling.

A custom has been gaining ground of late years, that of Gentleman dancing in boots and spurs, which I should imagine cannot be agreeable to the Ladies. I have seen some elegant lace gowns torn by getting hitched on spurs.—It is almost impossible to prevent such kinds of accidents, as the airy female dresses worn here are acted upon by the least puff of wind.

It is probable that much depends upon the Stewards, and I could not help remarking during one season of public amusements, that when particular Gentlemen were upon duty the Rooms were better lighted than on other nights.

I am anxious to see the public buildings of this CITY OF PALACES illuminated in a more brilliant manner than at present. Formerly wax candles were in fashion, which tho' they might not give a much clearer light than oil lamps yet had an infinitely more genteel appearance.

I was in hopes that long ere this, Gas Lights would have superseded all others; and I wonder, that some one of the Merchants of Calcutta has not offered his services for constructing the necessary apparatus. If a convenient spot could be selected, a few Retorts would furnish a sufficient quantity of Gas for the supply of the Cathedral, the Government House, and the Town hall. The first is lighted up but once a week, and the others only occasionally.

It may be as well to mention an effect caused by the use of Oil. I was one evening at the Cathedral when all the lamps went out in the middle of the Service, and if it had not been for some candles which continued burning, the congregation would have been left in utter darkness. I have been informed that a similar circumstance occurred at one of the other Churches.

F——.

**Selections.**

**Rains at Surat.**—We are sorry to learn that very distressing accounts have been received from the northward of damage occasioned by the late heavy rains. The river at Surat overflowed its banks and the water in the streets of that city had risen 4 or 5 feet higher than it is remembered to have ever done before; it was up to the tiles of many lower-roomed houses; the inhabitants of these had been compelled to seek shelter in the upper-roomed houses of their friends. Many native houses had been washed down, and several lives lost. A great number of cattle had been washed away and drowned, and much other damage had been done. The fresh lasted from Sunday till Wednesday. We also hear that great damage from similar causes has been done at Broach, but no further particulars have as yet reached us.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favored with the perusal of a private letter dated Surat 20th September, which states, that "the river began to rise on Sunday the 15th and continued to rise on Monday and Tuesday, and only began to abate on Wednesday; that the town was then nearly clear of water, but the scene that presented itself was most melancholy. Hundreds of lives had been lost, and houses in numbers had fallen in. From the effects of the dead bodies of men and cattle, the latter of which were strewn over the whole town, the evils of a pestilence were apprehended.

The water rose so rapidly that some gentlemen only saved their horses by taking them up stairs. The Adawlut was the only house belonging to Europeans, the lower-rooms of which were not under water.

The village of Brachia has been washed away. The battalion there (1st of the 5th) were only saved by the strength of their barracks, to the roofs of which the men were obliged to betake themselves. Several dead bodies and hundreds of cattle have been seen floating down the river. Two poor fellows passed alive with great velocity on the branch of a tree, assistance was impossible. All the villages on the banks of the river must have suffered.—*Bombay Courier.*

**Madras, October 3, 1822.**—The fall of Rain at the Presidency before the Thunder Storm of Wednesday morning, had exceeded the average of the season; and the fall during the short interval (about three hours) the Storm continued, was three inches—nearly half that average.—The lightning was extremely vivid, and at one time very near, but we have not heard of any damages having been done by it.—The Wind though it is so early in the month, had got round to the Monsoon quarter.

**The MELLISH, called at Trincomalie for Passengers.**—and sailed thence on the 6th ultimo. **Passengers from Ceylon.**—Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Drennan, late Deputy Commissary General New South Wales, Lieut. Price, late 2d Ceylon Regiment, and Invalids from the Army and Navy from Trincomalie.

**Passengers by the Brig Catherinae, Captain Garrick, proceeding to the Isle of France.**—Mrs. Leighton and Miss Leighton.

**The WINDSOR CASTLE** is expected to sail for England on Saturday evening or very early on Sunday morning.

**The Brig CORNELIA CATERINK, Captain Prince, arrived on Tuesday from Cuddalore.** The Ship AGINCOURT, Captain Mahon for Calcutta, and Cutter GERTRUDA for Colombo, sailed yesterday.—*Madras Government Gazette.*

**Allahabad.**—Accounts from Allahabad, dated the 10th instant, state, that owing to the late continued and severe drought and heat, there was every prospect of a scarcity unless rain should fall. This, we confidently hope, has taken place—if we may augur such a desirable change—from the circumstance of its having rained so heavily here of late. It was feared, too, that the cold weather crop would fail from the dryness of the ground. Wheat on the 10th sold in the bazar as high as 13 seers for the Rupee.

**Suffering Irish.**—The subscription for the Suffering Irish has already exceeded Fifty-six Thousand Rupees, and the Committee, as may be seen by documents that follow, have made up the sum of Four Thousand Pounds Sterling, to be remitted by the ADRIAN to an English Banking House. To the Committee of Relief, the greatest praise is due, for the zeal they have shewn and the personal troubles they have undergone since they were formed. With the fullest sense of this, we are sure that the other members of the Committee have felt with us, that to the unwearied solicitude of their distinguished Chairman in the cause of suffering humanity, and to his personal influence, widely and daily exerted, words cannot do justice. Were we to give utterance to all that we feel, when we think of the active, warm, and kind interest which the Chairman of the Committee has taken in the work of Charity, we might perhaps hurt a delicacy of mind for which we have the highest respect. We cannot, however, omit expressing a hope, that some means may be taken of letting his poor countrymen at home know how much they owe to the indefatigable beneficence of Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN.

The Reverend Doctor BRYCE (as we mentioned he would in our last) preached a Sermon yesterday morning at the Kirk, in aid of the Irish Sufferers. The text was taken from the 34th verse of the xiii. chapter of the Gospel of Saint John:

"A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another."

The Preacher commenced his discourse by stating generally how emphatically Charity had been ordained as one of the first human duties by our Saviour Jesus Christ. He proceeded to make a comparison between the ancient Jews, Pagans, and Christians; and forcibly pointed out the great difference in theory and practice between each as respected conduct in general, and charity in particular. He then entered into a view of the effects of Christian charity on morals; and concluded by making a most powerful and pathetic appeal to the compassion of those who heard him in favor of our fellow men and fellow Christians of Ireland. Could any one listen to such beautiful appeal to the best feelings of the heart, unmoved, he would be a greater object of pity than those starving beings for whom the worthy pastor of St. Andrew's so ably and impressively roused the sympathy of his congregation. We particularly admired a passage in his discourse, in which he alluded to the effects of Charity on the Hindoo and the Mussulman, who no longer viewed the sacred Ganges, or the shrines of Mecca, as its limits, but joined their Christian brethren in solacing the afflictions of their fellow creatures in a far distant land. We regret our disability to give the passage itself as it was delivered; and now that our reflexions have been so particularly called to a consideration of the point, we do think that there is something allied to sublimity in knowing that a poor son of Erin has his cup replenished by the philanthropy of a native of Hindoostan. If such a spirit should spread, it must humanise the whole earth, and give mankind the reality of that golden age for which so many millions have sighed in ages of violence, war and rapine. The congregation was not so numerous as one might expect. The Honorable Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN was present.

The Reverend T. MARSHMAN, we learn, has volunteered to preach a Charity Sermon for the distressed Irish at Serampore; and the Honorable Colonel KREFTING, the Governor of the Settlement, having humbly given his consent to the measure, Dr. MARSHMAN will put his benevolent intention in execution at the Danish Church on Sunday next, the 27th instant.

Late as was the hour of our return last night, after hearing the Reverend Mr. HILL preach a Charity Sermon for the suffering children of Erin, we could not reconcile it to our feelings of Christian courtesy, much less of Christian gratitude, to pass over his uncommonly meritorious effort of mind and heart for the forlorn, the famished, and the desolate,—in silence.

The Reverend Gentleman began the Service by reading the XIII. chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The three last verses of which were peculiarly appropriate to the melancholy occasion, which assembled the exceedingly numerous congregation to whom the chapter was read—

"And there stood up one of them named Agabus, and signified by the spirit that there should be great dearth throughout all the world: which came to pass in the days of Claudius Cæsar.

"Then the disciples, every man according to his ability, determined to send relief unto the brethren which dwelt in Judea:

"Which also they did, and sent it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas and Saul."

The text was from the 1st Epistle General of John, iii. chapter and 17th verse—

"But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

We have no time to give even an abstract of the sense of the admirable discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. HILL—no time to dwell with the admiration we experienced at the time when he, as it were, made us acquainted with a reason to be proud of our being, which we felt not before, by calling our attention to the creation of the world, and that impressive pause which the Omnipotent made when after creating ALL things he said, "Let us make MAN in our image after our likeness." We may imagine, said the Reverend Gentleman, the feelings of an earthly potentate, were he to hear that his image had been trampled upon contemptuously by rebels. From this he passed in a rapid manner to a supposition of what the feelings of the Deity might be conceived to be—at beholding his image MAN trampled under, and delivered over to the tyranny of poverty and disease.

In impressing upon his audience, that it was not the amount of worldly contributions, but the sacrifice made by the individual from his means, which found favor in the eye of heaven; the preacher impressingly referred his hearers to the history of the poor widow who cast in



her two mites into the treasury, and the sublime sacrifice of all that was dear to human nature, which the Patriarch Abraham offered to make. The Reverend Gentleman then founded his eloquent appeal in favour of those distressed objects for whose sake he stood up so powerfully on these grounds—as Men, as Britons, and as Christians. We have a reluctance in slurring over what touched our feelings so directly, but time and circumstances press us. The Reverend Gentleman painted the moving situation of a drowning man making signs for help in a deep and broad river. Could there be, (asked he) any one standing upon the bank, beholding that distressed, imploring being, and not plunge in to give him help? From the agony of the individual, the Christian orator passed to the tremendous vial of afflictions poured upon a whole nation. The preacher in appealing to his audience in favor of the Distressed Irish, as Britons, became very animated,—and judging from our own personal experience at the moment, he touched the chords of human sympathy with the energy and pathos of a Master. He warmed the feelings of his audience, in the first instance, very gradually,—and then all at once electrified them by pronouncing, in glowing language, the names of men dear to Ireland and human nature. Further, however, we must not permit our pen to go. We are conscious of having given but a very lame idea to our readers of what was done at two Christian Temples yesterday, in aid of human wretchedness, but we judged it better to attempt giving even a very desultory and general idea, than none at all. Some on the subject of Irish Distress may think us prolix. We had rather at any time be considered more tedious than unfeeling.—*India Gazette.*

### A Copy of the Petition.

TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The Humble Petition of the Undersigned European and Native Merchants of Calcutta.*

SHewETH,

That the distance by which your Petitioners are separated from the Seat of the Legislature, retards and obstructs their means of supplicating that attention to their representations on the subject of measures affecting their Commerce and Connection between Great Britain and India, which the pretensions of rival interests, immediately and powerfully supported, emphatically demand; but your Petitioners nevertheless confidently trust that their just claims can suffer no injury from that adventitious cause.

Your Petitioners observe, that more liberal notions of National and Commercial Intercourse are gaining ground in Europe, as the inefficiency of restrictive systems and their mischievous results become apparent; abroad they have been met by retaliating measures; and at home, the effort to relieve one class of subjects, at the expence of another, has generally ended in the disappointment of one party and the ruin of the other.

The disorder and distress to which your Petitioners' Fellow-subjects in the West Indies are liable from such restrictions, affords a striking illustration of this doctrine; and the evils they suffer and complain of, are assuredly to be remedied, not by multiplying restrictions and paralyzing the industry of another portion of the British Empire claiming equal protection and of greater importance to the general interests but by the application of sounder principles, and by granting to the West Indians a free intercourse with the American States, and with the Continent of Europe.

Your Petitioners venture to express peculiar satisfaction, that such are the remediable measures in contemplation by your Honorable House; not only as they indicate a change most earnestly sought for, but as removing all fair and reasonable objection to the repeal of the Act imposing an additional Duty upon British East-India Sugars, for the purpose of excluding them from consumption in the United Kingdom: a measure, at any time partial and invidious, but which, under existing circumstances, threatens to destroy that branch of Indian Trade.

Your Petitioners state, that their Cotton Trade has suffered a most injurious depression under Foreign Competition. Their Cotton Piece Goods are either excluded from Foreign Markets, or are displaced by British Fabrics in their own. Their Grain is unable to contend against protecting Duties, called for by British Agriculturists; Saltpetre will not yield a Freight in time of Peace; and unless some indulgence is extended to them in their last important staple, Sugars, your Petitioners will remain without an Article of Ballast for their Ships; and will lose a principal mean of making returns for the great and increasing value of British Produce and Manufactures, consumed in this Country, or circulating in the course of Trade, through all the neighbouring Territories.

Your Honorable House must be aware of the extensive Shipments made to India, and of the benefits derived to England from the use of her Goods, throughout this extensive and populous Region; and your Petitioners beg to state that the demand for British Merchandizes can only be limited by the inability to pay for them in the products of their soil and industry, having no Mines or resources of Treasure to supply the deficiency.

Were the question fairly stated, whether the hopes and gains thus offered to the British Manufacturer should fail; the Ships and Sailors of the East India Merchant be without employment; the People at Home be deprived of a cheap and ample supply of Sugars, contributing at once to their comfort, and the increase of the Public Revenue; whether the industry of nearly One Hundred Millions of British Subjects dependent on your fostering and paternal care, should be cramped and discouraged, with the view of affording a doubtful benefit to another portion of the same Empire, not exceeding in extent of Territory, nor Population, the one hundredth part; your Petitioners believe that your Honorable House could not pause long in the decision.

Your Petitioners cannot wholly refrain from pointing the indulgent attention of your Honorable House, to the helplessness of their relative condition with Great Britain, as they do not possess the power like Foreign States, of protecting themselves against the disadvantages of prohibiting assessments on their produce, by countervailing Duties on those Branches of Manufacture which are destructive of their own, and one of which has almost wholly extinguished their Trade in the Cotton Piece Goods of India. This they cheerfully resign, in consideration of the advantages, which the barter of Manufactured Goods for raw Materials and Agricultural Products of a different climate must afford to the people of Great Britain. It is not, however, the less true, that, from the very nature of Commerce, benefits must be reciprocal to be lasting; and when the means of exchange are cut off from either party, Trade is at an end.

Your Petitioners abstain from pressing those arguments which Humanity might dictate in support of the culture of Sugars by free men, as superfluous in an appeal to a British Legislature, and unnecessary to their cause.

That an ad-valorem Duty should be equally and impartially levied on Sugars, the growth of the East or West Indies, and the same support and favour extended to all the Dependencies of Great Britain is abstractedly just; and resting the merits of the case on the circumstances detailed, and the arguments of expediency and necessity resulting from them, and now briefly submitted, your Petitioners earnestly and most respectfully solicit your Honorable House, that they may be relieved from all surcharge of Duty on Sugars, the Produce of the British East Indies.

And Your Petitioners will ever Pray, &c.

*Exchange Gazette.*

### Shipping Arrivals.

#### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 20	Dorsetshire	British	Samuel Lyde	London	June 12

### Shipping Departures.

#### BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 20	Thetis	British	G. Walker	Surat
22	Discovery	British	J. M. Guy	Persian Gulph
22	Psyche	British	G. B. Brucks	Persian Gulph
24	H. M. S. Menal	British	F. Moresby	Isle of France

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

#### CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 20, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL, NEPTUNE, and EXMOUTH, inward-bound, remain: on her way to Town.—MATILDA, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

Saugur.—H. C. Ship DORSETSHIRE,—FELICITAS, outward-bound, remains.

The EDWARD STRETTELL and GEORGIANA arrived off Calcutta on Sunday.

The Ship GANGES, Captain W. H. Biden, for London via Isle of France; and the GLOBE, Captain Thomas Cuzens, for London via Calcutta, are expected to sail in a day or two.

The Honorable Company's Ship DORSETSHIRE parted company with the WARREN HASTINGS, on the 8th of July, in lat. 10° 7' N. long. 24° 13' W.; and WINCHELSEA, on the 14th of August, in lat. 20° S. long. 18° W. having His Majesty's 44th Regiment on board.

## Distress in Ireland.

## ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
A. B. Tod,.....	100	Lieut. Genl. Morris,....	200
William Carr,.....	20	Mr. & Mrs. Towers Smith,	500
J. Carter,.....	100	Lieut. Col. Parlbv,.....	100
Capt. A. C. Dunsmure,..	50	G. French,.....	200
Lieut. T. W. Dunbar,....	20	Mr. and Mrs. W. Droz,...	500
Ensign G. R. Talbot,....	20	H. Moore,.....	100
Writers in Telegraph Department Office,.....	20	H. Travers,.....	100
Captain Thos. Watson,...	50	P. Moran,.....	40
Capt. J. Colvin, Artillery.	50	A. Smelt,.....	100
Captain Driver,.....	32	F. Smith,.....	200
W. S. Barnard,.....	16	S. Magniac,.....	100
Mr. Compton of Howrah,	20	Alexander Russell,....	200
Robert Gibson,.....	100	Lieut.-Col. Stanhope, ..	50
Harry Nauth Mullick, ..	100	E. R. Barwell,.....	100
Buddenauth Conangue, ..	32	J. C. ....	100
Sree Ram Soonder Roodoo,.....	16	G. R. ....	50
Mohan Persaud Takoer,	16	Andrew Syme,.....	50
Benjamin Bell,.....	50	F. R. A. ....	25
Ramanund Mittra,.....	20	A. L. ....	25
Writers in Mr. Poc's Office,.....	33	G. H. T. ....	25
Radee Kissen Bysac, ...	100	R. Ternie,.....	32
Thomas Hutton,.....	100	Capt. H. R. Murray, ...	32
Twentyman Beck and Co.	100	Lieutenant Grant,.....	25
Lieut. Thomas Roberts,	50	Ensign W. E. Hay,....	30
Colin Shakespear,.....	100	Ensign Russell,.....	25
R. B. Middleton,.....	40	Ensign Fitzsimon,.....	30
T. Allardice,.....	32	Lieutenant Hoggan,....	25
Mr. Brown,.....	200	Lieut. Colebrooke,.....	32
John McRitchie,.....	150	R. Walpole,.....	100
Lieut. Hensah,.....	50	Trevor Plowden,.....	100
Asst. Surgeon Check,...	50	H. M. Parker,.....	50
B. Buxton,.....	50		
George Barton,.....	100	Total,.....	5,493
John Angelo Savi,.....	100	Sums already advertized	55,411
James Armstrong,.....	100	Grand Total, ....	60,904

## Passengers.

List of Passengers per Honorable Company's Ship DORSETSHIRE, from London, the 12th of June.

Colonel McLaine, H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot; Major Halford and Captain Gordon, 59th ditto; Captain Goate, 87th ditto; Lieut. Kelly, 59th ditto; Lieut. Maxwell, 11th Light Dragoons; Ensign Ormsby O'Neil, 14th Regt. of Foot; Ensigns Pitman McGregor, Clarke, Jones, and Goate, 59th ditto; Ensigns Meads and Harris, 57th ditto; Assistant Surgeon Heale, 11th Light Dragoons; Assistant Surgeon Thompson, 38th Regiment of Foot; 307 Men, 33 Women and 35 Children, of the 39th Regiment of Foot; Mrs. Captain Goate; Two Misses Barney; Lieutenant Richard Barne, Native Infantry; and Charles Hastie, Merchant.

Passengers per DISCOVERY, from Bombay for the Persian Gulph.—Mrs. Bruce and two Daughters, Lieutenant Herue, Master Attendant at Kishna, and Lieutenant Welland.

Passengers per PSYCHE, from Bombay for the Persian Gulph.—Ensign Ore, of the Bengal European Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Nimmo, and Lieutenant McDonald, of the Honorable Company's Marine.

## Births.

In Fort William, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Major J. M. COOMBS, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 20th instant, Mrs. P. BOYLE, of a Son.

On the 18th instant, the Lady of ALFRED BETTS, Esq. of a Son.

## The Simple Maid.

For the Calcutta Journal.

She loved him well, for he had filled her soul  
Since dawning reason first on childhood rose,  
And the first wish that o'er her bosom stole  
Was ne'er to part from him her fancy chose.  
She saw him part (for merry hope was young!)  
Without one doubting, one forboding tear,  
And the last accents of his cheerful tongue  
Were "droop not, love, for I will soon be here!"  
She heard his death-knell on the distant gale,  
Still not a sigh her happy bosom tore;  
For "he would soon return," but ah! the tale  
Was sooner told—"thy lover comes no more!"  
No previous thought had warned her he could die—  
One sigh she heaved—and death exhaled the sigh!

## Lines.

To a Young Lady on her Birth-day.—By her Brother, a Youth of Fifteen.

White salutations fly around,  
And Birth-day wishes know no bound,  
Accept, on this auspicious day,  
The tribute of a Brother's lay  
May heaven a length of years bestow,  
And many days like this allow;  
Long may'st thou happiness enjoy,  
And pleasure, mixed with least alloy:  
May'st thou with Fortune's gifts be blest,  
With handsome competence at least:  
As nature hath adorn'd thy face,  
May virtue all thy actions grace;  
May'st thou in that for ever find  
The pleasure of a graceful mind;  
'Tis this alone can mortals bless,  
And give on earth true happiness.  
May'st thou, in short, each gift receive  
Which heav'n's indulgent pow'rs can give:  
And when the solemn time shall come,  
That ev'ry soul will hear its doom,  
May that a joyful Birth-day prove,  
More glorious in the realms above.

ARCADIO.

## Marriages.

On the 21st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. PARSON, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BOLST, to Mrs. MARY TULLOH.

At Meerut, on the 8th instant, by the Reverend Mr. FISHER, Chaplain of that Station, by special license, Mr. R. McAULIFF, Riding Master, Honorable Company's Horse Brigade, to Miss MARIA O'CONNOR, eldest Daughter of Mr. R. O'CONNOR, School Master, Sergeant of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot.

At Bangalore, on the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend W. MAININ, B. A., Captain SAMUEL IRON HODGSON, 25th Native Infantry, to MATHILDA MARGARITTA CHINNERY, eldest Daughter of the late JOHN CHINNERY, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

## Deaths.

On the 21st instant, at the House of Major WATSON, Acting Adjutant General, in Park Street, Chowringhee, Captain THOMAS BROWN, late of the Country Service, and in charge of the Light House at Kedgeree.

On the 19th instant, in the Royal Barracks Fort William, of the Spasmodic Cholera, aged 29 years, Mrs. E. O'BRIEN, Wife of Lieutenant O'BRIEN, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, leaving a disconsolate Husband, and two infant Children; to bewail their irreparable loss, it is lamentable to state that an hour elapsed before Medical assistance could be procured; the attack commenced at 11 at night and at 8 next morning, this Lady was no more. Her amiable disposition endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; her affection to her Husband and Children, knew no bounds, and her resignation to the Divine Will marked the Christian: May we all live like her and like her die.